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ABSTRACT

This study enumerates statutes of the 98th Congress treating information-related concerns. Limited to public laws of a substantive nature, the topical overview of areas of congressional concern is divided into nine sections: (1) Federal Information Resources Management; (2) International Communications and Information Policy; (3) Telecommunication, Broadcasting, and Satellite Transmission; (4) Intellectual Property; (5) Library and Archives Policies; (6) Information Disclosures, Confidentiality and the Right of Privacy; (7) Computer Security and Crime; (8) Information Technology for Education, Innovation, and Competitiveness; and (9) Government Information Systems, Clearinghouses, and Dissemination. Brief consideration of parallel developments in the executive branch and private sector for 1983-1984 are included, along with significant laws from the 95th through 97th Congresses. Information policy public laws for 1977-1984 are listed by year in the appendix. (Author)

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PUBLIC LAWS OF THE 98th CONGRESS RELATING TO INFORMATION POLICY

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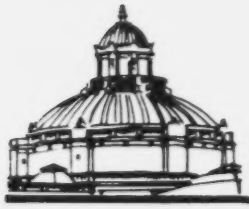

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ABSTRACT

This study enumerates statutes of the 98th Congress treating information-related concerns. Limited to public laws of a substantive nature, the topical overview of areas of congressional concern is divided into nine sections: Federal Information Resources Management; International Communications and Information Policy; Telecommunication, Broadcasting, and Satellite Transmission; Intellectual Property; Library and Archives Policies; Information Disclosure, Confidentiality and the Right of Privacy; Computer Security and Crime; Information Technology for Education, Innovation, and Competitiveness; and Government Information Systems, Clearinghouses, and Dissemination. Brief considerations of parallel developments in the executive branch and private sector for 1983-1984 are included, along with significant laws from the 95th through 97th Congresses. The appendix provides a compilation of information policy public laws, 1977 through 1984.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report provides a listing of information policy and technology laws passed by the 98th Congress.* Along with summaries of the text of these public laws, organized into nine topical categories, is a brief discussion of major trends over time, new developments, and relevant programs and projects in other Federal Government entities and the private sector. This, the main body of the report, continues a series of CRS reports compiling information policy legislation from each Congress starting with the 95th, and utilizing the CRS SCORPIO database for content summaries of such public laws. This longitudinal treatment reveals discernible trends in legislative treatment of problem areas (e.g., copyright) and the development of the body of public laws governing those areas. This report also supplements the review of 98th Congress statutes with an overview of germane developments from the 95th through the 97th Congresses. A selected bibliography and appendix listing all information-related laws from 1977 to December 1984 complete the work.

The increasingly critical role of information in our society, where it and the rapidly evolving technologies developed to handle it are fast becoming pervasive, is reflected in the resulting array of public policy issues. Over the years many definitions of information policy have been

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* N.B. Only substantive legislation is included, omitting laws that solely authorize or make appropriations for Federal agencies and other bodies involved in information activities.

proposed, but when viewed within a contemporary framework, that provided at the 1985-1986 National Information Issues seminar series merits repetition. "Information policy is the basis for societal and institutional decisions concerning the allocation of resources to acquisition, processing, distribution, and use of information." 1/ Such policies are legislated by the Congress, to be further developed and refined through executive regulation and ultimate judicial review. The extent of legislative activity (hearings, reports, bills and resolutions) marks the variety of information-related issues and concerns, but only some of these initiatives are enacted as laws. Information policy has historically been of a fragmented nature in this country. Not only have narrowly focused bills generally been more popular and more easily passed than the type of omnibus legislation favored by many other countries, but for a government of limited powers the nature of information lends itself to a piecemeal approach: every conceivable subject area has its proper information component, yet information itself as a subject is multifaceted. Thus, information collection, access, and dissemination policies can form critical components of broader and sometimes seemingly unrelated issue areas.

This report considers Federal laws contributing substantively to the body of information policy, focusing on those laws enacted in the 98th Congress. A digest of the relevant statutory text for each law is provided. The accompanying commentary for the 98th Congress years (1983-1984) also indicates a selection of congressional hearings and reports and briefly

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1/ Dr. Robert M. Hayes in an address to National Information Issues seminar participants; Washington, D.C., American Federation of Information Processing Societies, Feb. 13, 1986.

notes major parallel executive branch and private sector developments. The introduction to each chapter highlights public laws relevant to that topic from the 95th through 97th Congresses. (For a full listing of public laws, 1977-1984, see the appendix.)

The nine categories encompass topics considered in the original CRS study of 95th Congress information policy legislation, prepared at the request of the Committee on House Administration. Similar studies have been completed for each subsequent Congress; this report builds on their organizational structure while adding two new categories relating to "computer crime" and "information technology for innovation." These categories are approximate groupings of public laws by similar content and/or intent, and each of them establishes, clarifies, or elaborates an information policy in a given area. Occasionally a public law, by virtue of its coverage, language, various titles and riders, will overlap more than one category. In such cases the dominant impact or intent of the law is considered in catgorizing it. Thus, for example, the law establishing Radio Marti to broadcast to Cuba is placed under "international communications policy," rather than "broadcast," since it affects international relations much more than technical broadcasting considerations. Thus the enacted statutes dictate this study's organization.

The nine categories are:

- "Federal Information Resources Management"
- "International Communications and Information Policy"
- "Telecommunication, Broadcasting, and Satellite Transmission"
- "Intellectual Property"
- "Library and Archives Policies"
- "Information Disclosure, Confidentiality and the Right of Privacy"
- "Computer Security and Crime"
- "Information Technology for Education, Innovation, and Competitiveness"
- "Government Information Systems, Clearinghouses, and Dissemination"

The resulting overview of information policy areas where Congress has enacted substantive legislation does not, however, attempt to reveal all the implications for information policy of such other congressional processes as oversight or appropriations.

II. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR EDUCATION, INNOVATION, AND COMPETITIVENESS

Information-related legislative activity for improved education, technological innovation, productivity, and international competitiveness centers on the domestic development and foreign marketing of computers, communications devices, and other advanced or emerging information technologies. The well-known Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1979 (P.L. 96-480), along with several other statutes of the 96th and 97th Congresses, heralded similar, intensified activity in the 98th Congress. P.L. 96-480 required that all Federal departments and agencies promote domestic technology transfer as an explicit part of their mission by establishing Offices of Research and Technology Applications in laboratories and reserving a portion of R&D budgets for transfer activities. It also provided a focal point for coordinating Federal technology assistance to the private sector and to State and local governments in the Commerce Department's newly established Center for Utilization of Federal Technology. This concern with the dissemination and practical application of federally funded research results was extended through patent-oriented legislation encouraging liberalized granting of licenses for and/or title to Government patents (see "Intellectual Property" section).

During the 98th Congress, the complex of issues affecting the United States' international position vis-a-vis technology, industry, and trade attracted widespread attention. Press reports emphasized that Japanese manufacturers were inundating the U.S. domestic market and skewing the balance of

trade while the United States was losing its world technological edge as well as market share. These concerns were articulated in Congress.

> A number of indicators strongly suggest that the position of world technology leadership once firmly held by the United States is declining. The United States, only a decade ago, with only five percent of the world's population, was generating about 75 percent of the world's technology. Now, the U.S. share has declined to about 50 percent and in another ten years, without fundamental changes in our Nation's technology policy, the past trend would suggest that it may be down to only 30 percent.
>
> Our overseas competitors, such as Japan, France, and West Germany, appear to have learned to capitalize on scientific research more effectively than the United States. A strong economic position held by some countries has grown in the past not from fundamental scientific breakthroughs, but rather from an aggressive and very effective combination of government and industry cooperation, coordination and planning. 2/

During the 98th Congress, a major executive branch response was the 1983 White House Conference on Productivity, the culmination of a series of regional productivity conferences focusing on such topics as capital investment. The final report recognized the complex basis of "productivity" by including, as its components, the population's educational base, the nature of research and development, scientific and technical information dissemination, technology transfer, and other related questions along with the expected treatments of industrial and service production levels and trade competitiveness. 3/ The Domestic Policy Review on Industrial Innovation, a highly influential executive branch initiative of 1978 and 1979, preceded this White House Conference with recommendations concerning the Government's role in productivity and innovation. Private sector representatives amplified this interest by

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2/ U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Science and Technology. Summary of Activities of the Committee on Science and Technology for the 98th Congress. 98th Cong., 2d Sess. H. Report 98-1189 98:2. Washington, U.S. Government Print. Off., 1985. p. 130.

3/ White House Conference on Productivity. Productivity Growth: A Better Life for America; Report to the President of the United States. Washington, National Technical Information Service, 1984.

establishing institutions (e.g., the American Productivity Center in Houston, Texas) and by authoring numerous articles on such topics as the utilization of new information technologies for enhanced productivity in service-producing environments.

The legislative branch also was active in studying the relationship of information technologies with innovation and competitiveness. Congressional information gathering and witnesses' testimonies resulted in 27 committee prints and hearings on topics ranging from computers in education, science education and technical training for employability, and scientific and technical information dissemination for R&D, to competitiveness in international trade. Of the areas delineated, education and training are most frequently represented, with eight hearings and reports.* The two major information technology issues in education/training center on the study of science, mathematics and engineering for improved understanding of the high technology pervasive in our society and on the utilization of these technologies as instructional tools. The Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities hearing on S. 2561, the Training Technology Transfer Act of 1984, sought a means to transfer "the Government's substantial investment in computer programming for training systems to those organizations and groups which can utilize such technology in training the civilian work force" 4/ and thereby to promote employment. This rather specialized bill

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* Full citations to congressional hearings and reports mentioned in the text are provided in the bibliography.

4/ U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Labor and Human Resources. Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities. Hearings on S. 2561. Training Technology Transfer Act of 1984. Washington, 1984. p. 1.

offered considerable support to vocational education and enhanced Federal technology transfer activities.

The 600-page record of the House Science and Technology Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight hearings on Computers and Education presents a a much broader view of this field, encompassing varied computer applications at all educational levels. Computers are viewed as an integral part of the educational program, both as tools for teaching and learning and as a subject area for study. A prerequisite for many future job seekers, facility with computers will increase in importance as they become a ubiquitous element in modern life. As tools they are touted as a means of improving the quality of education, yet it is recognized that a massive teacher-training program is required and that all students must have fair access to these new technologies. These themes are continued in the House Committee on Education and Labor Subcommittee on Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education Hearings on Computer Education and National Centers for Personal Computers in Education. The questions raised here address specific aspects of the problem: national centers to support student and teacher instruction in computer use; a Government corporation dedicated to the promotion of quality educational software development and distribution; and funding authorizations for all of the above plus local educational agency hardware purchases. Further testimony on these topics is presented in the House Committee on Science and Technology Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology hearings on H.R. 3750, The Computer Literacy Act and H.R. 4628, The National Educational Software Act (in one volume) and conclusions are summarized in the House Committee on Science and Technology report on the Computer Literacy Act.

Two sets of hearings consider financial incentives through tax deductions to commercial firms contributing computer hardware and software to educational institutions. The House Committee on Ways and Means Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures hearings on the Computer Contribution Act of 1983 concentrate on examining California's experience of similar legislation, enacted in 1982. Despite its title, the Senate Committee on Finance Subcommittee on Taxation and Debt Management hearing on 1983-1984 Miscellaneous Tax Bills, II also ranges broadly over the incentive issues. Tax deductions for computer donations are considered throughout, as well as the question of research and development tax credits. However, there is still debate over the extension of such tax credits to software, rather than just hardware. Information on Japanese tax breaks for R&D in the semiconductor industry is provided, as well as on technology impacts on curriculum structure, vocational education, and overall U.S. competitiveness.

Seven House Committee on Science and Technology reports deal with research and development and scientific and technical information, thus bringing the concern with education to advanced research, its findings, and possible applications. Two of these reports (the Subcommittees on Science, Research and Technology and Investigations and Oversight Research and Development Joint Venture Act of 1983 and the Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology Uniform Science and Technology Research and Development Utilization Act) investigate the role of the Federal Government's research operations in cooperating with, funding, and/or promoting private sector research and applications. This recurring theme is also found in patent legislation under the Intellectual Property rubric. The research-oriented nonprofit sector is targeted in the committee's Summary and Analysis of Hearings on Improving the

Research Infrastructure at United States Universities and Colleges. Practical applications are stressed in To Establish a Program To Conduct Research and Development for Improved Manufacturing Technologies (Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology) and in Computers and Their Role in Energy Research: Current Status and Future Needs (Committees on Energy Development and Applications and on Energy Research and Production). Two reports deal with information dissemination: the study on the Availability of Japanese Scientific and Technical Information in the United States; and a proposed trust fund for the National Technical Information Service (a centralized source of information), the Technical Information Clearinghouse Fund Act of 1983 (both, Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology).

Employment, a crucial concern of information technology for competitiveness, is considered in the House Committee on Science and Technology Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight hearings on Job Forecasting. Productivity; occupational forecasting; information technologies, services, and products; the national economy; and lifelong learning are at the intersection of testimony included in this volume. Visions of possible futures are superimposed on the current backdrop of worker displacement, dying smokestack industries, and product dumping by foreign subsidized industries. Greater productivity is viewed as one answer, and two volumes of hearings on the Impact of Robotics on Employment (Joint Economic Committee Subcommittee on Economic Goals and Intergovernmental Policy) and the House Committee on Small Business Subcommittee on General Oversight and the Economy Impact of Robots and Computers on the Work Force of the 1980s consider several elements of this answer, with the advantages of robots versus loss of jobs for people emerging as the

central issue. Another advanced technology is considered in the House Committee on Science and Technology hearings on Supercomputers, which could boost U.S. industry productivity as well as facilitate university research projects. Finally, relevant health hazards and human factors considerations are reviewed in the House Committee on Education and Labor Subcommittee on Health and Safety hearings on OSHA Oversight--Video Display Terminals in the Workplace.

Two annual reports emanating from the White House and presented to the Congress by the President are Science, Technology and American Diplomacy for the Years 1983 and 1984. Published as joint committee prints (House Committees on Science and Technology and on Foreign Affairs), they deal with the U.S. position in the international arena and summarize relations with selected countries, the work of international organizations, and current topics of interest in U.S. diplomacy and science and technology. A more direct perspective on the U.S. trade relationship with Japan is found in the House Committee on Science and Technology hearing United States-Japan Trade Relations and the dual hearing and report Japanese Technological Advances and Possible United States Responses Using Research Joint Ventures (Committee on Science and Technology Subcommittees on Science, Research and Technology and Investigations and Oversight). American concern for its competitive status is also evidenced by two broad-ranging reports issued by the House Committee on Science and Technolgy: United States Science and Engineering Education and Manpower: Background; Supply and Demand; and Comparison with Japan, the Soviet Union, and West Germany, and the conference report to accompany S. 1841, To Promote Research and Development, Encourage Innovations, Stimulate Trade, and Make Necessary and Appropriate Amendments to the Anti-Trust, Patent, and Copyright Laws.

The time and effort expended by the Congress, its staff, and the witnesses in preparing their testimony suggest the degree of interest in the topics of discussion. Yet, as with all areas of legislative concern, oversight, discussion and debate ranged far beyond provisions actually enacted into law. The public laws enacted during the 98th Congress pertaining to information technology for education, innovation, and competitivess are shown below:

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR EDUCATION, INNOVATION, AND COMPETITIVENESS

o Public Law 98-377 (August 11, 1984), Representative Perkins, et al.: "Emergency Mathematics and Science Education Act."

Title I: Emergency Mathematics and Science Education Assistance - Emergency Mathematics and Science Education Act - Amends the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to add a new program (as title VI of such Act) for emergency mathematics and science education at elementary, secondary, and postsecondary levels.

Directs the Secretary to make available, from Part B funds appropriated for FY 1984 or 1985 for grants for mathematics and science improvement and employment-based education programs in new and emerging technologies the following amounts: (1) 10 percent to institutions of higher education; and (2) 25 percent to community and junior colleges.

Directs the Secretary of Education, from funds available for such purpose for FY 1984 or 1985, to make grants to institutions of higher education for summer institutes and workshops for teachers and supervisors of mathematics and science programs.

Permits such institutes to be conducted in other areas of national need, as determined by the Secretary.

Directs the Secretary to make challenge grants available to provide up to one-third of the cost of: (1) purchase of modern scientific equipment for use in teaching and research; (2) training of faculty in the use of new laboratory and research equipment; and (3) sharing scientific and engineering equipment among academic and business laboratories and research centers.

Title II: National Engineering and Science Personnel - National Engineering and Science Personnel Act of 1983 - Declares that it shall be the continuing policy of the United States to maintain an adequate supply of technical, engineering, and scientific personnel to insure U.S. technological strength and security. Directs the President to take all necessary actions to coordinate Federal departments and agencies in carrying out this policy. Declares that primary responsibility for developing policies of Federal support of research and development and of science, engineering, and technical personnel lies with the Office of Science and Technology Policy in the Executive Office of the President.

- Public Law 98-462 (October 11, 1984), Senator Thurmond, et al.: "National Cooperative Research Act."

Title II: Joint Research and Development Ventures - Provides that no joint research and development program shall be deemed illegal per se in any action under the antitrust laws.

Title III: Intellectual Property Licensing Under the Antitrust Laws - Amends the Clayton Act to provide that agreements to convey rights to use, practice, or sublicense patented inventions, copyrights, trade secrets trademarks, know-how, or other intellectual property shall not be deemed illegal per se in actions under the antiturst laws.

Limits to actual damages, interest thereon, and the cost of suit the amount that any person or State may recover in an antitrust action based on such an agreement.

- Public Law 98-524 (October 19, 1984), Representative Perkins, et al.: "Vocational Technical Education Act."

Establishes vocational-technical education programs to replace those under Vocational Education Act of 1963.

Title I: Purpose; Authorization of Appropriations; and Allotments - Authorizes appropriations for FY 1985 through 1989 for: (1) basic State grants and State administrative responsibilities; (2) consumer and homemaking education; (3) comprehensive career guidance and counseling programs; (4) industry-education partnership for training in high-technology occupations; (5) vocational education progams for youth with special needs; and (6) adult training, retraining, and employment development.

Directs the Secretary of Education to reserve five percent of the appropriations for State basic grants and State administrative responsibilities for any fiscal year in order to: (1) transfer an amount within specified limits in any fiscal year to the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee; (2) use an additional minimum amount in any fiscal year for the National Center for Research in Vocational Education; (3) use a minimum amount in any fiscal year for the program of special institutes; and (4) use the remainder of the reserved amount for other programs authorized under title III (National Programs).

Title II: State Programs - Part A: Basic State Grants - Authorizes the Secretary, from the State allotments, to make grants to assist States in funding vocational education programs, services, and activities carried out by State boards and eligible recipients.

Requires that basic State grants be used, in accordance with approved State plans, for (1) vocational education responsive to labor market demands or designed to keep abreast of technological changes, including part D high-technology industry-education partnership programs; (2) vocational education for populations with special needs, including part E youth programs; (3) postsecondary and adult vocational education for out-of-school youth and adults, including part F adult training, retraining, and employment development programs; (4) strengthening the institutional base of vocational education by updating curricula, equipment, materials, planning, and staff skills; (5) design and implementation of planned sequential

vocational programs between secondary and postsecondary education levels; (6) teaching mathematics and science through practical applications related to occupational goals; (7) assigning personnel to coordinate responsiveness to the labor market; (8) vocational student organizational activities; (9) prevocational programs; (10) information collection and dissemination; (11) special supportive services and activities, including career counseling and guidance (under part C), work-study, cooperative, on-site, and apprenticeship, technical education, research, curriculum development, personnel training, overcoming sex bias and stereotyping, residential vocational-technical schools, and exemplary and innovative demonstration programs; (12) construction of area vocational-technical schools; (13) support of full-time personnel for specified purposes; (14) needy student stipends; (15) placement services; (16) industrial arts; (17) day care services; (18) vocational education through arrangements with private vocational education institutions, employers, and community-based organizations (as defined under the Job Training Partnership Act); (19) administrative and supervisory costs; (20) planning, evaluating, and reporting costs; (21) entrepreneurship programs consistent with the purposes of this Act; and (22) consortia with other States.

Part B: Consumer and Homemaking Education - Authorizes the Secretary, from State allotments, to make grants to assist State consumer and homemaking education programs, including: (1) instructional programs, services, and activities to prepare youth and adults for the homemaking occupation; and (2) instruction in the areas of food and nutrition, consumer education, family living and parenthood education, child development and guidance, housing, home and resource management, and clothing and textiles.

Sets forth provisions for information dissemination and leadership. Directs the State board to ensure that experience and information gained through carrying out such programs is shared with administrators for the purpose of program planning.

Part C: Comprehensive Career Guidance and Counseling Programs - Authorizes the Secretary, from State allotments, to make grants to assist State career guidance and counseling programs.

Requires that such grants be used, in accordance with approved State plans, for comprehensive programs to meet career development, vocational education, and employment needs of students and potential students, including assistance in: (1) self-assessment, career planning and decisionmaking, and employability skills; (2) transition and placement activities; (3) maintaining themselves in established occupations; (4) developing new skills in high-technology and skill-shortage areas; and (5) developing midcareer job seeking skills clarifying career goals.

Sets forth information dissemination and leadership provisions.

Part D: Industry - Education Partnership for Training in High-Technology Occupations - Authorizes the Secretary, from State allotments, to make grants to States for industry-education partnership training programs in high-technology occupations.

Part F: Adult Training, Retraining, and Employment Development - Authorizes the Secretary, from State allotments, to make grants to States for funding programs, services, and activities under this part.

Permits such grants to be used, in accordance with approved State plans, for vocational education and employment development authorized under basic

State grant provisions . . . . Permits such grants also to be used for . . . (3) linkages between public and private sectors, eligible individuals, and training, employment, and economic development agencies; (4) cooperative education to improve management and increase productivity; . . . (6) recruitment, job search, counseling, remedial services, information and outreach to help individuals take advantage of vocational education programs and services . . .

Title III: National Programs - Directs the Secretary to maintain a national vocational education data system. Requires States receiving assistance under this Act to cooperate in supplying information for such system. Directs the Secretary, in maintaining and annually updating such system, to make such system compatible with: (1) the occupational information data system established under this Act; (2) other systems developed or assisted under labor market information provisions under JTPA; and (3) other occupational supply and demand information systems developed or maintained through Federal assistance (directs the Secretary to cooperate with the Secretary of Labor in this). Directs the Secretary to secure data about program enrollees and completers, placement and followup, staffing, and expenditures by major purposes of this Act.

Establishes a National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee consisting of specified Federal officials. Directs the Committee, with funds available under title I, to: (1) annually provide funds for and assist State occupational coordinating committees; (2) improve coordination among administrators and planners of programs authorized by this Act and JTPA, employment security agency administrators, researchers, and Federal, State, and local employment and training agency personnel; (3) develop and implement an occupational information system to meet common needs of vocational education and employment and training programs; and (4) study the effects of technological change on new and existing occupational areas and the required changes in knowledge and job skills.

Requires each State receiving assistance under this Act to establish a State occupational information coordinating committee composed of representatives of the State board, employment security agency, economic development agency, job training coordinating council, and agency for administering programs under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Directs the State committee, with funds from the national committee, to implement an occupational information system in the State designed to meet the needs of State board programs under this Act and administering agencies under JTPA.

Establishes the President's Council on Vocational-Technical Education consisting of members appointed by the President.

- Public Law 98-620 (November 8, 1984), Representative Kastenmeier, et al.: "Trademarks - State Justice Institute - Semiconductor Chips - Courts - Patents."

Title IV: Patent and Copyright Misuse - Prohibits a patent or copyright owner who is entitled to relief for patent or copyright infringement from being denied relief or being deemed guilty of misuse or illegal extension of the patent right or copyright by reason of doing any of the following, unless such conduct violates the antitrust laws: (1) licensing the patent or copyright under terms that affect commerce outside the scope of its claims; (2) restricting a licensee in the sale of a patented or copy-

righted product; (3) obligating a licensee to pay excessive royalties, royalties that differ from those paid by other licensees, or royalties not related to a licensee's sale of the patented or copyrighted product; (4) refusing to license a patent or copyright to any person; or (5) otherwise using the patent or copyright allegedly to suppress competition.

Title V: Process Patents - Requires a processed patent to grant the patentee the right to exclude others from using or selling products produced by that process. Includes as patent infringement the unauthorized use or sale of a product of a patented process. Places the burden of proving that a product was not produced by the patented process on the defendant in a patent infringement action if the court finds that: (1) a substantial likelihood exists that the product was produced by that process; and (2) the claimant has exhausted all reasonable means of determining the process used and was unable to make such determination.

III. COMPUTER SECURITY AND CRIME

Computer security breaches have escalated with the proliferation of microcomputers, their networks, and electronic bulletin boards. This phenomenon constitutes a new form of crime that is extremely difficult to detect, even more difficult to prevent, and for which the borderline between pranksterism and criminal activity is often nebulous. Since 1977, legislation concerning computer abuse and crime has been introduced in every Congress, and many of the State statutes currently in force were modeled after these bills. However, only one early law, the Electronic Fund Transfer Act (P.L. 95-630), was enacted during the 95th Congress. It deals with an extremely limited segment of the problem by setting forth stipulations concerning electronic fund transfer liability, errors, and unauthorized transfers. This focus is indicative of Congress' preference to date in leaving private sector computer security legislation to the States, while limiting its own role to national security, Federal agency computer concerns, and (perhaps for the future) interstate commerce.

Much attention was devoted to issues of computer crime during the 98th Congress. Within the executive branch, the Office of Management and Budget issued numerous circulars concerning the management of computer facilities. 5/

5/ These are listed in: U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management. Computer Security in the Federal Government and the Private Sector. Hearings, 98th Cong., 1st Sess., Oct. 25 and 26, 1983. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 63-68.

The list of agencies involved in formulating and implementing pertinent Federal policies on computer security includes the Office of Management and Budget, Department of Defense, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Justice, General Accounting Office, Department of Health and Human Services, and others. One of this period's major computer crime studies, Computer-Related Fraud and Abuse in Government Agencies, was penned by the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency, which recommended upgrading Federal audit and investigative skills along with other computer security measures within the Government. 6/

The private sector has been equally active, with small and large commercial firms and professional or industry-based societies joining the legal community in discussions of the topic. Organizations such as the International Association of Computer Crime Investigators, the Association of Data Processing Service Organizations, and the Data Processing Management Association are lobbying for legislation concerning computer abuse and crime. Two major private sector studies were published a month apart in 1984: Report on the Study of EDP-Related Fraud in the Banking and Insurance Industries by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 7/ and Report on Computer Crime by the American Bar Association. 8/

6/ President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency. Computer-Related Fraud and Abuse in Government Agencies. Washington. June 1984.

7/ American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Report on the Study of EDP-Related Fraud in the Banking and Insurance Industries. Washington. Apr. 1984.

8/ American Bar Association, Criminal Justice Section, Task Force on Computer Crime. Report on Computer Crime. Washington. June 1984.

These concerns were reflected in the 98th Congress, during which several computer crime-related bills were introduced and some ten committee prints of hearings and reports on various facets of the topic were published. Two sets of hearings linked to parallel legislation, Small Business Computer Crime Prevention Act, H.R. 3075 (House Committee on Small Business Subcommittee on Antitrust and Restraint of Trade Activities Affecting Small Business), and Small Business Computer Crime Prevention Act, S. 1920 (Senate Committee on Small Business), present an array of testimony by small business interests on the extent and severity of losses because of computer crime, variously estimated at $100 million and $1 billion, 9/ and up to $40 billion per annum. 10/ Such crimes may include industrial sabotage, vandalism, theft of services, property-connected crimes, theft of information, and financial crimes. It has been estimated that for every crime detected, 99 remain unnoticed, 11/ and that of those detected, only one in 22,000 is prosecuted successfully. 12/ Another specialized aspect is examined in the House Committee on Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Health and the Environment hearings on the Medical Computer Crime Act of 1984, which focused on unauthorized access to computerized patient files. Triggered by the "hacker" break-in of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center files, the hearings indicated that no Federal and very few State laws penalize such potentially dangerous access.

9/ U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Small Business. Subcommittee on Antitrust and Restraint of Trade Activities Affecting Small Business. Small Business Computer Crime Prevention Act, H.R. 3075. Hearing, 98th Cong., 1st Sess. July 14, 1983. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 1.

10/ Ibid., p. 9.

11/ Ibid., p. 3.

12/ Ibid., p. 33.

The House Committee on the Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime hearings on the Counterfeit Access Device and Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (ultimately enacted as part of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984) represent perhaps the broadest extent of testimony, ranging from that of high executive officials and representatives to that of an incarcerated credit card violator. This law as enacted, P.L. 98-473, is notable for the first statutory definition of a computer at the Federal level, although many States have enacted definitions of their own:

> (e) As used in this section, the term "computer" means an electronic, magnetic, optical, electrochemical, or other high speed data processing device performing logical, arithmetic, or storage functions, and includes any data storage facility or communications facility directly related to or operating in conjunction with such device, but such term does not include an automated typewriter or typesetter, a portable hand held calculator, or other similar device.

The thrust of these hearings and of the House Science and Technology Subcommittee on Transportation, Aviation and Materials report on Computer and Communications Security and Privacy, to shift attention away from tangible property to more abstract concepts such as information and access to it, was further reinforced in the Computer Crime House Committee on the Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights hearings. These were directed to concerns of the law enforcement and legal communities and address the appropriateness of Federal criminal legislation regarding computer misuse, including the jeopardizing of privacy rights and ownership interests. Such crimes within the Federal Government were featured in Computer Security in the Federal Government and the Private Sector. In these Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management hearings, witnesses stressed the increasing number of such cases, most of which were discovered accidentally by co-workers rather than through audits and controls.

Parenthetically, computers are not just the object of criminal intent, but may be utilized to help control crime. The Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights of the House Committee on the Judiciary held oversight hearings on the Proposed Contract to Study and Redesign the National Crime Information Center, while its Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks held hearings on Computerized Criminal History Records, proposed as part of a national system for interstate exchange of such records. Such exchanges of computer tapes raise questions concerning individuals' privacy, considered in both of these documents.

Legislation of the 98th Congress on computer security and crime consists of the following laws.

COMPUTER REGULATION AND CRIME

o Public Law 98-362 (July 16, 1984), Representative Wyden, et al.: "Small Business Computer and Security Education Act."

Amends the Small Business Act to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish the Small Business Computer Crime and Security Task Force that shall: (1) define the nature and scope of computer crimes against small business; (2) provide cost estimates per year of computer crimes against small business; (3) ascertain the effectiveness of State legislation and security equipment in preventing computer crimes against small business; and (4) develop guidelines to assist small businesses in evaluating the security of computer systems.

Directs the Task Force, within 3 years after the enactment of this Act, to submit a report of its findings on computer crimes against small business to the President and Congress. Terminates the Task Force not later than 30 days after the submission of such report.

Directs the Administrator to establish a resource center which will provide computer security information and periodic information exchange forums for small businesses.

o Public Law 98-473 (October 12, 1984), Representative Hughes, et al.: "Counterfeit Access Device and Computer Fraud and Abuse Act."

Amends the Federal criminal code to make it a criminal offense to use a computer without authorization or use a computer with authorization for unauthorized purposes with the intent to execute a scheme to defraud, if such conduct obtains: (1) anything of value aggregating $5,000 or more during any year; or (2) classified information.

Prohibits the unauthorized use of a computer when such conduct modifies or discloses information or prevents the use of such computer: (1) if the offense affects interstate or foreign commerce and the offender creates a loss to another of a value of $5,000 or more during any one year; or (2) if the computer is operated on behalf of the U.S. Government.

Makes it an offense to attempt to commit or to be a party to a conspiracy to commit such an offense.

Increases the penalty for subsequent offenses.

Grants authority to the U.S. Secret Service to investigate offenses under this Act.

Requires the Attorney General to report annually to Congress about prosecutions under this Act during the first three years after its enactment.

o Public Law 98-587 (October 30, 1985), Representative Sam B. Hall, Jr.

Authorizes the Secret Service to investigate and make arrests in cases relating to electronic fund transfer frauds, credit card frauds, and false identification devices.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONFIDENTIALITY, AND THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY

In the eight years that elapsed from the start of the 95th to the end of the 98th Congress, the Federal legislature enacted 70 laws pertaining to information disclosure, confidentiality, and the right of privacy. This large number stems from a sectoral approach requiring legislation on a piecemeal, incident-by-incident basis, and is in sharp contrast with the Western European countries' omnibus approach providing broad privacy and confidentiality protection for all classes of natural and legal persons. The legislation enacted by Congress may variously mandate certain information disclosure; limit the extent of such disclosure; or protect the privacy of individuals, private companies or other organizations, States, or the Federal Government itself. A tabular representation of this pattern is presented below:

		Disclosure by:				Confidentiality for:			
Congress	No. of P.L.s	Govt.	Orgs.	Indiv.	Total Provisions	Govt.	Orgs.	Indiv.	Total Provisions
95	22	2	4	7	13	1	4	7	12
96	25	1	6	6	13	3	2	8	13
97	12	2	3	5	10	2	1	2	5
98	12	2	3	1	6	2	2	5	8
	71				42				38

In general, individually identifiable information on U.S. citizens is protected from disclosure, as with personal financial data, medical records, etc. Notable exceptions include information required by law enforcement agencies in cases of criminal activity, required disclosures by classes of individuals

receiving Federal monies under various assistance programs, and certain cases of Federal Government employees who are required to disclose what otherwise could be considered private personal financial information. Private companies are shielded from revealing trade secrets and certain business financial data to the public, but are frequently required to disclose this same financial data to the Government. Other commercial disclosure requirements include informing customers or employees of their rights and protections and revealing test results or environmental impact study conclusions regarding chemical or other hazardous substances.

Although the Federal Government typically is mandated to disclose information, the confidentiality of its information is also protected through laws regarding some agencies which store data on individuals or companies, and through stipulations concerning classified national security information. For example, P.L. 96-456 (Classified Information Procedures Act) establishes procedures for criminal trials involving classified information as evidence; previously such cases sometimes would not be prosecuted for fear of information leaks in the course of the trial process. Another trend, facilitated by machine-readable data stored on magnetic tape, is "computer matching" or the sharing of information about individuals among Federal agencies, Federal and State governments, and, occasionally, private companies. Although this computer-aided information exchange greatly facilitates the identification of individuals meeting the selected criteria of any particular search, this same ease and ability to delve into files pose a threat to personal privacy rights through unauthorized or abusive access. Federally held information available for computer matching touches students defaulting on loans, young men failing to register for the Selective Service, borrowers with bad debts,

anyone whose IRS information is being audited, veterans with benefits' debts, social security recipients, current and retired Federal employees, and criminals or persons with criminal records.

During this time, one disclosure provision was rescinded. Public Law 96-3, an amendment to the Financial Privacy Act, repeals the requirement that financial institutions notify their customers of their rights concerning information which that institution discloses to Government agencies.

Besides the 11 laws that it enacted, the 98th Congress, in its oversight capacity, held hearings on Oversight of the Privacy Act of 1974 before a Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations. Subcommittee Chairman Glenn English expressed the opinion that the Act had not been entirely successful in accomplishing its objectives, since "the bureaucracy has succeeded in avoiding most of the Act's substantive limitations on the use of information. The current attitude seems to be that if you publish proper notice, you can do anything you want with personal information." 13/ The hearings also evaluate OMB's oversight performance, civil enforcement of the Act, and the question of a permanent Government entity to be responsible for research, oversight, and enforcement in privacy matters. The legislative-executive exchanges and other testimony indicate a degree of dissatisfaction with both the text and the enforcement of this law. The House Committee on Science and Technology Subcommittee on Transportation, Aviation and Materials also held hearings on four occasions over two years dealing

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13/ U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Operations. Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture Subcommittee. Oversight of the Privacy Act of 1974. Hearings, 98th Cong., June 7 and 8, 1983. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1983. p. 2.

with Computer and Communications Security and Privacy. Closely tied to computer crime, the invasion of personal privacy through computer-communications linkup has been of concern to some critics who contend it has the potential of becoming pervasive, with little or no recourse for the victims unless technical computer security measures and laws stipulating criminal penalties are provided.

On March 11, 1983 Presidential National Security Decision Directive No. 84 was issued (later to be rescinded), which would have mandated prepublication review of writing by Federal employees with access to certain categories of classified information. These employees and former employees would have been required to sign an agreement allowing such review for the rest of their lives, even after termination of Federal employment. Public Law 98-164, State Department authorizing legislation, prohibited action to implement such review before April 1984; in the meantime, the President withdrew the directive in the face of criticism that it was a censorship attempt. 14/ Further actions concerning the availability of federally generated information and other changes in Federal information dissemination practices are discussed in the section on "Federal Information Resources Management."

Of the 98th Congress laws listed below, a number foster disclosure (P.L.s 98-21, 118, 292, 368, 477, 573); limit the extent of disclosure (P.L.s 98-368, 459, 573); and protect privacy and confidentiality (P.L.s 98-164, 215, 292, 369, 411, 459, 549).

14/ See, for example: Abrams, Floyd. The New Effort To Control Information. New York Times Magazine, Sept. 25, 1983. p. 22-28, 72-73.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONFIDENTIALITY, AND THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY

o Public Law 98-21 (April 20, 1983), Representative Rostenkowski, et al.: "Social Security Act Amendments."

Title I - Provision Affecting the Financing of the Social Security System - Part C: Revenue Provisions. . . .

Includes in the gross income of a nonresident alien one-half of any social security benefits received by such individual. Permits the Secretary of the Treasury to disclose return information from the Internal Revenue Service files on the address and status of such a nonresident alien or a U.S. citizen or resident to the Social Security Administration or the Railroad Retirement Board for purposes of withholding tax from social security benefits.

o Public Law 98-118 (October 11, 1983), Representative Rostenkowski.

. . . Amends the Social Security Act and directs the Secretary of Labor, the director of the Office of Personnel Mangement, and the Attorney General to enter into arrangements to make available to States computer or other data regarding current and retired Federal employees and Federal prisoners so that States may review the eligibility of these individuals for unemployment compensation and take action where appropriate.

o Public Law 98-164 (November 22, 1983), Representative Fascell, et al.: "Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985."

Title X - Miscellaneous Provisions.

Prepublication Review of Writings of Former Federal Employees Sec. 1010. The head of a department or agency of the Government may not, before April 15, 1984, enforce, issue, or implement any rule, regulation, directive, policy, decision, or order which (1) would require any officer or employee to submit, after termination of employment with the Government, his or her writings for prepublication review by an officer or employee of the Government, and (2) is different from the rules, regulations, directives, policies, decisions, or orders (relating to prepublication review of such writings) in effect on March 1, 1983.

o Public Law 98-215 (December 9, 1983), Representative Boland: "Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1984."

Title I: Intelligence Activities - Authorizes appropriations for FY 1984 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities in specified departments and agencies of the U.S. Government.

Title V: General Provisions - States that the authorization of appropriations by this Act shall not constitute authority for the conduct of any intelligence activity that is not otherwise authorized by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

o Public Law 98-292 (May 21, 1984), Representative Sawyer: "Child Protection Act."

Amends the Federal criminal code dealing with the sexual exploitation of children.

Prohibits the distribution of materials involving the sexual exploitation of minors even if the material is not found to be "obscene."

Eliminates the requirement that persons distributing such material in interstate commerce do so for purposes of sale.

Raises the age of a minor to include any person under the age of eighteen.

Redefines "sexually explicit conduct" to exclude simulated conduct when there is little or no possibility of harm to the minor and when there is redeeming social, literary, educational, scientific or artistic value.

Permits authorization for the interception of wire or oral communications in the investigation of such offenses.

o Public Law 98-368 (July 17, 1984), Representative Hughes, et al.

Grants the President's Commission on Organized Crime subpoena power to require attendance and testimony of witnesses before it and the production of information relating to a matter under its investigation.

Grants the Federal courts jurisdiction, upon application by the Attorney General on behalf of the Commission, to issue an enforcement order. Provides that failure to comply may be treated by the court as contempt.

Establishes a procedure for the Commission to receive testimony of a person in custody.

Provides for the disclosure to the Commission of records of Federal agencies that would otherwise be prohibited by the Privacy Act of 1974. Imposes limitations on the disclosure of intercepted wire or oral communications to members of the Commission or its staff. Places restrictions upon the use of such information.

o Public Law 98-369 (July 18, 1984), Representative Rostenkowski, et al.: "Tax Reform Act."

Title IV: Tax Simplification - Tax Law Simplification - Tax Law Simplification and Improvement Act - Subtitle G: Tax Court Provisions.

Empowers the Tax Court to take action necessary to prevent the disclosure of trade secrets and other confidential information.

o Public Law 98-411 (August 30, 1984), Representative N. Smith: "Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1985.

Title II: Department of Justice - Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1985 - Appropriates funds for FY 1985 for activities of the Department of Justice.

Sets forth special provisions concerning such authorization of appropriations with respect to any undercover investigative operation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) or the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) that is necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States or for the collection of foreign intelligence or counterintelligence.

Requires written certification of the Director of the FBI or the Administrator of the DEA and the Attorney General that any such undercover investigation is necessary.

Title VI: General Provisions - Prohibits the use of any appropriation for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

o Public Law 98-459 (October 9, 1984), Senator Grassley, et al.: "Older Americans Act Amendments of 1984."

Requires a State plan to provide that with respect to services for the prevention of elder abuse: (1) the State will identify the public and private nonprofit entities involved in the prevention, identification, and treatment of elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation; (2) the State will, based on such identification, determine the extent to which the need for services for the prevention of elder abuse are unmet; (3) the State will establish, in areas where the need for services is unmet, a program for public education to identify and prevent elder abuse, receive reports of elder abuse, and refer complaints to law enforcement agencies; (4) the State will not permit involuntary or coerced participation in the progam of services by alleged victims, abusers, or their households; and (5) all information gathered shall remain confidential unless all parties to the complaint agree to the release of the information, except that the information may be released to a law enforcement agency.

o Public Law 98-477 (October 15, 1984), Representative Mazzoli, et al.: "Central Intelligence Agency Information Act."

Amends the National Security Act of 1947 to allow the Director of Central Intelligence to exempt certain operational files located in the Directorate of Operations, the Directorate for Science and Technology, and the Office of Security of the Central Intelligence Agency from the disclosure, search, and review provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

Limits such exemption to: (1) files of the Directorate of Operations that document foreign intelligence, counterintelligence, security liaison arrangements, or information exchanges with foreign Governments; (2) files of the Directorate of Science and Technology that document the means by which foreign intelligence or counterintelligence is collected through scientific and technical systems; or (3) files of the Office of Security that document investigations of potential intelligence or counterintelligence sources.

Establishes a procedure for judicial review by the district court of an alleged improper withholding of records pursuant to the statutory exemption.

Requires the Director of Central Intelligence not less than once every ten years to review the exemptions provided for in this Act and determine whether the operational files so exempted shall remain exempt.

o Public Law 98-549 (October 30, 1984), Senator Goldwater: "Cable Telecommunications Act."

Amends the Communications Act of 1934 to set forth provisions governing cable telecommunications. . . .

Prohibits any cable operator, channel programmer, or originator of broadband telecommunications from using the cable system to collect personally identifiable information on a cable subscriber without the written consent of the subscriber. Permits the collection of such information solely for billing purposes or for monitoring unauthorized receptions of cable telecommunications. Requires such information to be destroyed when it is no longer used for such purposes. Prohibits the disclosure of such information without the consent of the subscriber or a court order authorizing such disclosure. Requires cable operators to notify subscribers of their rights under the privacy provisions of this Act. Requires each subscriber to have access to all of their personally identifiable information collected and maintained by a cable operator, channel programmer, or originator of broadband telecommunications. Authorizes civil damages for violations of these privacy provisions.

o Public Law 98-573 (October 30, 1984), Representative Gibbons (by request): "Tariff Treatment: Permanent and Temporary Changes in Tariff Schedules Amendments."

Title II: Customs and Miscellaneous Amendments - Subtitle A: Amendments to the Tariff Act of 1930 - Provides for the refund of any import duty, tax, or fee that was imposed on imported packaging material if such material is exported within three years without any changes in its condition or is destroyed under Customs supervision and is not used within the United States before such exportation or destruction.

Amends the Tariff Act of 1930 to make available certain information contained in the manifests of cargo vessels arriving in the United States.

Provides that such information shall not be made available to the public if: (1) such disclosure would cause personal injury or property damage; or (2) such information must be kept secret for reasons of national defense or foreign policy.

V. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Greater awareness of the importance of intellectual property protection through copyright and patent laws has accompanied the proliferation of computers for popular use, pirating of software and videotape programs, and reports of a disproportionate number of U.S. patents going to foreign firms. Critics maintain that current procedures for obtaining patent rights are antiquated, time-consuming, and financially burdensome. In the 96th Congress, the Government Patent Policy Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-517) addressed the perennial question of users' fair use rights versus the proprietary rights of intellectual property owners, and, in so doing, favored users. This law limits the exclusive rights of computer program copyright owners by providing that personal copying for archival purposes does not constitute infringement of the copyright law. The next Congress strengthened regional publishing interests by enacting P.L. 97-215, A Bill to Amend the Manufacturing Clause of the Copyright Law, which extends the requirement that imported nondramatic literary works in English must be manufactured in North America in order to receive copyright protection.

The 98th Congress enacted four laws pertaining to intellectual property. During this same period, various publishers concluded a number of successful lawsuits against such nonprofit and profit organizations as regional educational resource centers, universities, their libraries, members of their

teaching staffs, and commercial photocopy centers serving student populations. 15/

In the ensuing public debate, libraries, among other educational institutions, were opposed by the publishing community for their proposed National Periodicals Center and practice of photocopying for interlibrary loan. Under Title XVII, Section 108 of the U.S. Code, libraries and archives are exempted from copyright infringement if they reproduce no more than one copy of the original and observe certain conditions. As the dispute--about the extent of these "fair use" provisions, as expressed in the 1976 Copyright Law--between publishers and educational institutions harboring a large number of single-copy users deepened, the Register of Copyrights released a long-awaited and controversial report on photocopying in 1983. 16/ This report is generally conceded to support the publishers' views, and has been vigorously contested by several educational interest groups. 17/ A complementary event was the symposium held by the Library of Congress' Center for the Book on September

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15/ Reuter, M. Model Photocopying Accord Made with American Cyanamid. Publishers' Weekly, v. 221, May 14, 1982. p. 114 ff; Fields, H. NYU Suit Lists 13 Counts of Copying Violations. Publishers' Weekly, v. 223, Jan. 14, 1983. p. 16; and Reuter, M. Publishers and NYU Settle Photocopy Suit. Publishers' Weekly, v. 223, Apr. 22, 1983. p. 20.

16/ Report of the Register of Copyrights. Library Reproduction of Copyrighted Works (17 U.S.C. 108). Washington, D.C., Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Jan. 1983.

17/ Fields, H. Copyright Report to Congress Supports Key Publisher Views. Publishers' Weekly, v. 223, Jan. 21, 1983. p. 16 ff.; Fields, H. ALA Report Disputes Publishers on Photocopying. Publishers' Weekly, v. 222, Sept. 17, 1982. p. 58; Savage, Noelle. Libraries and Publishers at Odds on Copyright. Library Journal, v. 107, no. 18, Oct. 15, 1982. p. 1921-1922; and Savage, Noelle. ARL Disputes King Report on Copyright. Library Journal, v. 107, no. 22, Dec. 15, 1982. p. 2287-88.

29, 1983 on the public lending laws of several European countries, with discussion on possible legislation for this country. In the 98th Congress, Senator Mathias introduced S. 2192, the National Commission on the Public Lending of Books Act. This bill was not enacted into law, but it has been reintroduced as S. 658 in the 99th Congress.

A second major thrust of congressional concern touches the computer. Perennial questions of computer crime, computer security, and individual privacy cannot be considered but in relation to the ownership of intellectual property, whether in print, on video or magnetic tape, in computer software programs, or embedded in the actual design of semiconductors. Hearings held by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks on S. 1201, the Semiconductor Chip Protection Act of 1983, underscored both the necessity of providing semiconductor chips with copyright protection against chip piracy and the considerable economic impact that such piracy could have on the entire domestic chip industry. These considerations are closely linked to innovation and competitiveness, which in turn reflect back to U.S. research efforts and the patent-giving process.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

o Public Law 98-67 (August 5, 1983), Representative Jacobs, et al.: "Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act."

Title II. Sec. 211. Authority to Grant Duty-free Treatment.

The President may proclaim duty-free treatment for all eligible articles from any beneficiary country in accordance with the provisions of this title.

In addition, the President shall not designate any country a beneficiary under this title - . . .

(5) if a government-owned entity in such country engages in the broadcast of copyrighted material, including films or television material, belonging to United States copyright owners without their express consent;

In determining whether to designate any country or beneficiary under this title, the President shall take into account - . . .

(9) the extent to which such country provides under its law adequate and effective means for foreign nationals to secure, exercise, and enforce exclusive rights in intellectual property, including patent, trademark, and copyright rights;

(10) the extent to which such country prohibits its nationals from engaging in the broadcast of copyrighted material, including films or television material, belonging to the United States copyright owners without their express consent; and

(11) the extent to which such country is prepared to cooperate with the United States in the administration of the provisions of this title.

o P.L. 98-417 (September 24, 1984), Senator Mathias, et al.: "Patent Law Amendments."

Authorizes the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks to issue a patent on an invention without the required examination if the applicant waives all legal remedies and pays a stated fee. States that no maintenance fees shall be required for such patents.

Permits the Commissioner to require that the total issue fee for all patents be payable within three months of issuance or sooner.

Permits the basic fee portion of an international fee to be paid within one month of filing rather than upon filing. States that the designation of the United States as the country in which patent is sought in an international patent filed under the patent cooperation treaty shall continue to have effect until the international application is withdrawn, if a claim for the benefit of a prior filing date is made before such application is ultimately withdrawn. Renders permissible rather than mandatory the receipt from the International Bureau of all international applications and search reports for international applications designating the United States.

Permits the Commissioner to fix a later time for the completion of certain requirements than the commencement of the national state of an international application. States that failure to submit a copy of the application by commencement and lack of compliance with other specified requirements shall be regarded as abandonment of the application. (Under current law such receipt is mandatory.) Commissioner to receive a verification of the translation of an international application. Permits a surcharge to be levied as a condition for accepting the national fee or the oath or declaration if these requirements are not met by the commencement of the national stage. Eliminates the special fee and restoration of patent provisions for claims not searched in the international stage and later found not to comply with the requirement for unity of invention under the treaty.

Prohibits the collection of fees for maintaining a plant patent in force.

o Public Law 98-450 (October 4, 1984), Senator Mathias, et al.: "Record Rental Amendment."

Prohibits the owner of a particular phonorecord or a sound recording from renting, leasing, or lending such recording for commercial advantage unless authorized to do so by the copyright owner.

- Public Law 98-462 (October 11, 1984), Senator Thurmond, et al.: "National Cooperative Research Act."

Title II: Joint Research and Development Ventures - Provides that no joint research and development program shall be deemed illegal per se in any action under the antitrust laws.

Title III: Intellectual Property Licensing Under the Antitrust Laws - Amends the Clayton Act to provide that agreements to convey rights to use, practice, or sublicense patented inventions, copyrights, trade secrets trademarks, know-how, or other intellectual property shall not be deemed illegal per se in actions under the antiturst laws.

Limits to actual damages, interest thereon, and the cost of suit the amount that any person or State may recover in an antitrust action based on such an agreement.

- Public Law 98-620 (November 8, 1984), Representative Kastenmeier, et al.: "Trademarks - State Justice Institute - Semiconductor Chips - Courts - Patents."

Title III. Semiconductor Chip Protection Act of 1984 - Amends Title 17, United States Code, to provide computer chip producers 10 years of copyright protection for original mask works fixed or encoded in semiconductor chip products. A mask work is defined as a series of related images representing the pattern of material present or removed from the layers of a semiconductor chip product and forming the surface pattern of one form of the chip product. Protection is not available for a mask work that is not original or consists of designs that are staple or commonplace in the semiconductor industry. It also does not extend to any idea, procedure, or process.

Title IV: Patent and Copyright Misuse - Prohibits a patent or copyright owner who is entitled to relief for patent or copyright infringement from being denied relief or being deemed guilty of misuse or illegal extension of the patent right or copyright by reason of doing any of the following, unless such conduct violates the antitrust laws: (1) licensing the patent or copyright under terms that affect commerce outside the scope of its claims; (2) restricting a licensee in the sale of a patented or copyrighted product; (3) obligating a licensee to pay excessive royalties, royalties that differ from those paid by other licensees, or royalties not related to a licensee's sale of the patented or copyrighted product; (4) refusing to license a patent or copyright to any person; or (5) otherwise using the patent or copyright allegedly to suppress competition.

Title V: Process Patents - Requires a processed patent to grant the patentee the right to exclude others from using or selling products produced by that process. Includes as patent infringement the unauthorized use or sale of a product of a patented process. Places the burden of proving that a product was not produced by the patented process on the defendant in a patent infringement action if the court finds that: (1) a substantial likelihood exists that the product was produced by that process; and (2) the claimant has exhausted all reasonable means of determining the process used and was unable to make such determination.

o Public Law 98-622 (November 8, 1984), Representative Kastenmeier, et al.: "Patent Law Amendments Act."

Title I: Patent Improvement Provisions - Amends the patent laws to make it an infringement of patent to import or sell in the United States without authority a product made in another country by a process patented in the United States. Makes it an infringement of patent to supply without authority in or from the United States the material components of a patented invention in such a manner as to actively induce their combination outside the United States if their combination in this country would constitute an infringement. Makes it an infringement to supply without authority in or from the United States any component of a patented invention especially adapted for use in that invention and not a staple of commerce suitable for noninfringing uses, knowing that such component will be combined outside the United States in a manner that would constitute infringement were it to occur inside the United States.

Authorizes the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks to publish a statutory invention registration containing the specifications and drawings of a regularly filed application for a patent without examination if the applicant waives the right to receive a patent on the invention within a prescribed period and pays established fees. Makes such registration effective upon publication. Endows such registration with all the attributes of patent except the right to compensation for Government-ordered secrecy and for infringement.

Modifies the procedure for filing a patent application in a foreign country to eliminate the need for a license for modifications of explanatory information transmitted to or filed in a foreign country for patents on which no secrecy order has been issued. Eliminates criminal penalties for the failure to obtain a license for a patent application that is not subject to a secrecy order.

Excludes from prior art (knowledge held by a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter of the patent applies) unpublished information developed by a person other than the applicant when the subject matter and invention claimed were owned by the same person or entity at the time the invention was made. (Subject matter deemed prior art is non-patentable.)

States that when joint inventors jointly apply for a patent they need not have made a contribution to each claim contained in the application.

Permits arbitration of issues arising when a patent application is made that would interfere with any pending or unexpired patent (patent interference).

Title II: Patent and Trademark Office Procedures - Merges the Board of Appeals and the Board of Patent Interferences into the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences.

Title III: National Commission on Innovation and Productivity - Establishes a National Commission on Innovation and Productivity to review and study the level of innovation and productivity of employed inventors. Requires that the study include an analysis of methods available from domestic and foreign sources to stimulate individual and corporate innovation and productivity. Sets forth terms and conditions of Commission membership and operation.

Authorizes the Commission and the Federal agencies to cooperate in the gathering of information. Directs the Commission to report to the President and Congress on an interim basis, with a final report due within two years after enactment of this Act. Terminates the Commission within a specified period after the final report is filed. Authorizes appropriations.

Title IV: Miscellaneous Provisions - Permits the basic fee portion of an international fee to be paid within one month of filing rather than upon filing. States that the designation of the United States as the country in which patent is sought in an international patent filed under the patent cooperation treaty shall continue to have effect until the international application is withdrawn, if a claim for the benefit of a prior filing date is made before such application is ultimately withdrawn.

Renders permissible (rather than mandatory as under current law) the receipt from the International Bureau of all international applications and search reports for international applications designating the United States.

Permits the Commissioner to fix a later time for the completion of certain requirements than the commencement of the national state of an international application. States that failure to submit a copy of the application by commencement and lack of compliance with other specified requirements shall be regarded as abandonment of the application. Permits the Commissioner to receive a verification of the translation of an international application. (Under current law such receipt is mandatory.) Permits a surcharge to be levied as a condition for accepting the national fee or the oath or declaration if these requirements are not met by the commencement of the national stage. Eliminates the special fee and restoration of patent provisions for claims not searched in the international stage and later found not to comply with the requirement for unity of invention under the treaty.

Prohibits the collection of fees for maintaining a plant patent in force.

Sets the rate of compensation for members of the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board of the Patent and Trademark Office.

VI. LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES POLICIES

The standard in public library legislation since 1956 has been the Library Services Act, later amended and renamed the Library Services and Construction Act. The Higher Education Act has supplemented this for academic and many research libraries, while the Elementary and Secondary Education Act provides Federal funds for school libraries and media centers. All other laws affecting libraries and archives are set against this background of three major pieces of legislation, which both authorize funding and provide direction for its use.

The 95th Congress introduced a record 48 bills pertaining to libraries and archives, six of which were enacted as laws. Public Law 95-123 amended the Library Services and Construction Act to continue funds for public library services and construction, programs for the elderly, and interlibrary cooperation. This final stipulation enforced a trend to cooperative programs and network building. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act was extended and amended in P.L. 95-112, which provided supplementary funds for school libraries. Government information dissemination was enhanced through P.L. 95-261, designating all accredited law school libraries that so requested to become depository libraries. And, in the age of broadcast media, the Congress reaffirmed the importance of the printed word by charging the Library of Congress with the task of establishing a Center for the Book (P.L. 95-129). Legislation (P.L. 95-83) authorizing appropriations for biomedical research included assistance for medical libraries in its Title II. Finally, the National Archives' parent

body, the General Services Administration, was authorized to accept gifts of land, buildings, and equipment for the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library.

This intense legislative activity coincided with the administration of Jimmy Carter, who supported organization of the first White House Conference on Library and Information Services (WHCLIS). Preparations for WHCLIS and the heightened nationwide awareness they engendered might be linked to the number of laws that Congress passed prior to the White House Conference itself. No Congress since then has introduced as many bills nor passed as many laws relating to libraries and archives.

With the change to the Reagan Administration and a philosophy favoring a decreased role for Government and increased reliance on the private sector, library and archives legislation was substantially reduced and expenditures already authorized by Congress typically received recommendations for zero funding. Of 39 bills introduced in the 96th Congress, only one was enacted as law. The Education Amendments of 1980 provided grants to libraries in institutions of higher education and authorized a feasibility study for the ill-fated National Periodicals Center. The 97th Congress produced no other significant legislation in this area.

During this same time a number of executive actions profoundly affected access to, use of, and handling of information, discussed in the section on "Federal Information Resources Management." In 1983 OMB Circular A-76, the Office of Federal Procurement Policy's "Performance of Commercial Activities," listed Federal library services among those "nongovernmental" activities that could be contracted out to private sector companies. The amount of federally generated information, its cost, and its frequency of update and publication have undergone changes pursuant to the emphasis on paperwork reduction, cost

recovery, and private sector services. Combined with the impact of budget cuts, these factors have affected all libraries' ability to offer information to their patrons. Commercial interests are encouraged to play a leading role in satisfying the information needs of the Nation, as congruent with the precept of information as a commodity in a free market society.

Significant legislation of the 98th Congress was the National Archives and Records Administration Act (P.L. 98-497), by which the National Archives became an independent executive branch agency, no longer part of the General Services Administration. The consequent rejuvenation of the institution is demonstrated by its new emphasis on automation projects and on a vigorous development plan for the Presidential libraries. Congress also provided a boost for the Library of Congress by authorizing appropriations for an $11.5 million mass book deacidification facility. The Library Services and Construction Act was once again renewed, this time reorienting the focus and destination of its authorized funds. These laws are listed below in the library and archives legislation category.

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES POLICIES

o Public Law 98-375 (August 7, 1984). Representative Rodino, et al.: "Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Act."

Establishes the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission to plan, encourage, coordinate, and conduct the commemoration of the voyages of Christopher Columbus. Directs the commission to submit recommendations to Congress not later than October 1, 1985. Directs the President to recommend appropriate legislative and administrative actions.

Requires the commission to report annually to Congress on its activities, including an accounting of funds received and expended.

Provides for cooperative efforts from Federal agencies and departments, including the Librarian of Congress, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Archivist of the United States.

Authorizes appropriations to remain available until November 15, 1992.

Requires the Commission to make a final report to Congress no later than November 15, 1992, and terminates the Commission on such date.

o Public Law 98-427 (September 28, 1984), Senator Mathias, et al.

Directs the Librarian of Congress, subject to the supervision and construction authority of a Federal, civilian, or military agency, to construct the Library of Congress Mass Book Deacidification Facility. Directs the Librarian to operate and maintain such facility.

Authorizes appropriations.

o Public Law 98-480 (October 17, 1984), Representative Simon, et al.: "Library Services and Construction Act Amendments."

Amends the Library Services and Construction Act to authorize appropriations for FY 1984 through 1988 for: (1) Library construction; (2) public library construction; (3) interlibrary cooperation; (4) library services for Indian tribes; (5) foreign language materials acquisition; and (6) library literacy programs. Requires a specified percentage of such funds to be made available to Indian tribes. Restricts the use of funds for the administrative costs of library services, public library construction, interlibrary cooperation programs to the greater of: (1) 5 percent of the amount allotted to each State; or (2) $50,000.

Allows grants to States for library services to be used for assisting libraries: (1) to serve as community information or referral centers; and (2) to provide literacy programs for adults and school dropouts in cooperation with other agencies and organizations. Sets forth additional requirements for a State's annual program for library services.

Restricts the Federal share of the cost of public library construction to one-half of the total cost of each project. Requires that a specified portion of such funds be returned to the Federal Government if within 20 years after completion a library constructed with Federal funds is no longer used for library purposes.

Sets forth resource sharing requirements for State basic and long-range library programs.

Deletes provisions for grants to States for older readers services, but revises required plan priorities to include programs and projects that serve the elderly.

Requires the Secretary of Education to make grants to Indian tribes that have submitted an approved application for Library services for Indians living on or near reservations. Provides that funds made available by such grants may be used for: (1) training of Indians as library personnel; (2) purchase of library materials; (3) conduct of special library programs for Indians; (4) salaries of library personnel; (5) construction, purchase, renovation, or remodeling of library buildings and facilities; (6) transportation to enable Indians to have access to library services; (7) dissemination of information about library services; (8) assessment of tribal library needs; and (9) contracts to provide library services.

Requires the Secretary to make grants to State and local public libraries for the acquisition of foreign language materials. Limits the grants to $15,000 each.

Requires the Secretary to make grants to State and local public libraries for the purpose of supporting literacy programs. Limits such grants to $25,000 each.

o Public Law 98-497 (October 19, 1984), Senator Eagleton, et al.: "National Archives and Records Administration Act."

Establishes the National Archives and Records Administration as an independent establishment in the executive branch. Requires the Administration to be directed by the Archivist of the United States, who shall be appointed by the President for a 10-year term.

Directs the Archivist to appoint a Deputy Archivist. Sets forth the administrative duties and authority of the Archivist. Requires the Archivist to submit to Congress an annual report concerning the administration of functions of the Archivist and the Administration.

Transfers to the Administration and the Archivist the functions, duties, and authority of the General Services Administration (GSA) and its Administrator, respectively, concerning: (1) congressional printing and binding; (2) the Federal Register and the Code of Federal Regulations; (3) distribution and sale of public documents; (4) archival administration; (5) presidential records; (6) the National Archives Trust Fund Board; (7) the National Historical Publications Commission; (8) records management; (9) the disposal of records; (10) official territorial papers; (11) Indian records placed with the Oklahoma Historical Society; (12) public laws, Constitutional Amendments, and the United States Statutes at Large; and (13) electoral credentials and certificates.

Transfers to the Administration the National Archives and Records Service and the Office Information Services of the Office of Information Resources Automated Data and Management (presently within GSA).

o Public Law 98-580 (October 30, 1984), Representative Lantos.

Designates the Federal Archives and Records Center in San Bruno, California, as the Leo J. Ryan Memorial Federal Archives and Records Center.

VII. TELECOMMUNICATION, BROADCASTING, AND SATELLITE TRANSMISSION

The gradually evolving world of communications long treated by the Communications Act of 1934 has, in the recent past, experienced rapid changes brought on by technological innovations such as fiber optic, cable and satellite communications as well as by a fundamental shift in regulatory philosophy, notably to deregulation and the consequent breakup of the Bell Telephone System. As both private sector efforts and federally funded research stimulate technology, requirements for a new regulatory structure are presented to the legislative branch. Accelerating along with the technology, the number of telecommunications, broadcasting, and satellite transmissions laws passed in the 98th Congress alone equals that of the previous three Congresses.

The 95th Congress enacted five relevant laws. One, P.L. 95-564, allowed the United States to participate in the International Maritime Satellite (INMARSAT) through the Communications Satellite Corporation (COMSAT), and as it does in the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT), to interconnect with common carriers and communications systems. Other statutes established the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, provided penalties for Federal Communications Commission (FCC) radio rules violations, allowed the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to contract for certain satellite services, and stipulated that House of Representatives television cameras could only be operated by House employees. The 96th and 97th Congresses each contributed one law, pertaining to the tax status of certain

telephone company income and permitting Western Union to provide international communications services.

During the 98th Congress, the major communications event was the settlement of the Justice Department's long-standing lawsuit against Bell Telephone, with the consequent breakup of the Bell system. Private sector activity was immense in the new competitive markeplace as other commercial firms moved into what previously had been Bell's exclusive territory, as local area networks were developed for business data communication, and as satellite systems and other means of bypassing the new end-user local access charges were put into play. The changing billing base of the local telephone companies often affected individual citizens through rate increases and the confusion accompanying the selection of a common carrier. Although Congress held a number of hearings and introduced over two dozen bills treating telephone service issues, it did not enact any legislation during the 98th Congress. Its major concern, maintenance of universal telephone service, is expressed in several 99th Congress bills promoting lifeline services, particularly for low- and fixed-income groups and rural residents subject to high service costs.

The Congress addressed two other well-publicized issues. The Cable Telecommunications Act set forth principles for this technology which operated essentially under local and State jurisdiction. The other, land remote-sensing, utilizes satellites with sensors trained on the Earth to view and pick up light spectrum data for conversion into images. This ability to "see" geographic formations, natural resources, and utilization patterns, weather systems, etc. on a global basis carries widespread domestic and international

ramifications of an economic, political, and military nature. The remote-sensing satellites (Landsat and four weather satellites), initially developed on an experimental basis, were slated by the Carter Administration for ultimate transfer, when operational, to the private sector. The Commerce Department under the Reagan Administration altered the original timetable in favor of earlier privatization. This event prompted the Congress to examine the ownership and use of remote-sensing data. Accordingly, it passed delaying legislation (P.L. 98-52) in the first session, which remained in force until the second session had passed the comprehensive Land Remote-Sensing Commercialization Act. This Act (P.L. 98-365) reiterated the U.S. policy of equal access for all to such data and allowed the privatization of Landsat data under certain provisions, but it prohibited the commercialization of the weather satellites, whose meteorological data are considered a public good. These activities produced a significant number of hearings and reports. The House Committee on Science and Technology alone produced reports accompanying the Land Remote-Sensing Commercialization Act of 1984 (H.R. 5155) (Subcommittees on Space Science and Applications and Natural Resources, Agricultural Research and Environment), the Commercial Space Launch Act (H.R. 5245) (Subcommittee on Space Science and Applications), and the Transfer of Civil Meteorological Satellites (H. Con. Res. 168) (Subcommittees on Natural Resources, Agriculture Research and Environment and Space Science and Applications). The laws are presented below.

TELECOMMUNICATION, BROADCASTING, AND SATELLITE TRANSMISSIONS

- Public Law 98-52 (July 15, 1983), Representative Fuqua, et al.: "National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1984."

Title I - Authorizes appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management for FY 1984. . . .

Prohibits the Secretary of Commerce from transferring the ownership or management of any civil land remote sensing space satellite system until a comprehensive plan for such a transfer is submitted to and approved by Congress.

o Public Law 98-94 (September 24, 1983), Senator Tower (by request): "Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1984."

Title I: Procurement - Authorizes appropriations for FY 1984 for procurement by the armed forces and the defense agencies of aircraft, missiles, weapons, tracked combat vehicles, ammunition, shipbuilding and conversion, and for other procurement. . . .

Authorizes the Secretary to procure secure telephone communication systems for the Department and other Government agencies to support a national program to provide secure telephone service. Sets forth authorization levels.

o Public Law 98-214 (December 8, 1983), Representative Wirth, et al.: "Federal Communications Commission Authorization Act."

Amends the Communications Act of 1934 to authorize appropriations for the Federal Communications Commission for FY 1984 and 1985.

Increases the appropriations authorized for the Public Broadcasting Fund for FY 1984 through 1986.

Requires that a holder of a station license or construction permit be given at least 30 days to protest a proposed order to modify such license or permit. (Currently, such holder must be given 30 days to show cause by public hearing why such an order should not be issued.) Allows any other licensee or permittee who believes its license or permit would be modified to protest such order before its effective date.

Provides that a person who violates FCC rules by transmitting on frequencies assigned to an individual station shall be subject to forfeiture liability without prior notice.

o Public Law 98-361 (July 16, 1984), Representative Fuqua, et al.: "National Aeronautics and Space Administration Act, 1985."

Title I: Authorization of Appropriations - Authorizes appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) for research and development, space flight, control, data communications, construction of facilities, and research and program management for FY 1985. . . .

Directs the Administrator of NASA to continue and to enhance remote-sensing research and development programs, especially experiments in space, technology development, and cooperative projects with other public and private research entities.

o Public Law 98-365 (July 17, 1984), Representative Fuqua, et al.: "Land Remote-Sensing Commercialization Act."

Title I: Declarations Findings, Purposes and Policies - Sets forth the findings, purposes, and policies of Congress concerning civil land remote-sensing.

Declares it to be U.S. policy to: (1) preserve the right to acquire and disseminate digital remote-sensing data; (2) make available such data on a nondiscriminatory basis; (3) commercialize space remote-sensing functions relating to private sector operations; and (4) retain in the Government remote-sensing functions essentially of a public service nature.

Title II: Contract for Existing Land Remote-Sensing Satellite System - Directs the Secretary of Commerce to contract with a United States private sector party to market digital remote-sensing data generated by the Landsat system.

Authorizes the Secretary conditionally to accept competitive proposals from private sector parties. Provides that if no proposals are acceptable, the Secretary shall certify such finding to the Congress. Requires the Secretary to continue to operate and market data from the Landsat system if no acceptable proposal is received.

Declares that the United States Government shall retain title to all data generated by the Landsat system. Entitles the contractor to the revenues from the sale of data copies after the contract commencement date.

Sets forth conditions of competition for the contract.

Requires the contractor to supply digital remote-sensing data to foreign ground stations in accordance with existing agreements between the United States and such foreign ground stations. Makes such digital data available to foreign ground stations on a nondiscriminatory basis upon the expiration of an agreement or, if no agreement exists, on the contract commencement date.

Title III: Provisions of Data Continuity During Transition Period - Provides for a transition period between Government operation and private commercial operation or civil land remote-sensing space systems.

Directs the Secretary to contract, after competition, with a United States private sector party to: (1) generate digital remote-sensing data of a quality equivalent to that of Multi-Spectral Scanner (MSS) data; and (2) sell such data for the Government.

Sets forth specific requirements of the contract.

Sets forth the basis upon which the contract will be awarded.

Directs the Secretary, if he finds no contract proposal acceptable under the conditions of this Act, to certify such finding to the Congress. Authorizes the Secretary, after the certification process has been completed, to assure MSS data continuity by procurement and operation by the Federal Government of the necessary systems.

Directs the selected contractor to sell data in accordance with provisions of this title.

Sets forth certain requirements on the sale of digital remote-sensing data.

Directs the Secretary to report to Congress and the President on the progress of the transition to fully private financing, ownership, and operation of remote-sensing space systems.

Title IV: Licensing of Private Remote-Sensing Space Systems - Authorizes the Secretary, after consultation with other appropriate Federal agencies, to grant, suspend, modify or revoke licenses of private remote-sensing space systems.

Sets forth conditions for operation of a remote-sensing space system.

Authorizes the Secretary to license qualified private sector parties, to limit the license period, and to adjudicate license cases regarding denial of issuance.

Grants the Secretary regulatory and enforcement authority to carry out the provisions of this title.

Title V: Research and Development - Directs the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to continue and to enhance NASA's programs of remote-sensing research and development. Specifies programs and technologies to be developed and public and private entities to cooperate with.

Directs the Secretary to conduct a continuing program of: (1) research in applications of remote-sensing; (2) monitoring of the Earth and its environment; and (3) development of technology for such monitoring.

Requires the Secretary and the Administrator of NASA, within one year of the enactment of this Act and biennially thereafter, to report to Congress.

Declares the authorized uses for the data gathered in Federal experimental space remote-sensing programs, and how it may be sold.

Title VI: General Provisions - Requires that any digital remote-sensing data be made available on a nondiscriminatory basis in accordance with the requirements of this Act.

Requires system operators to make public the terms of sale of such data (but not the names of buyers or their purchases).

Directs the Secretary to archive the land remote-sensing satellite data collected.

Prohibits the reproduction and dissemination of such data by a purchaser.

Authorizes the Federal Communications Commission and the Secretary to allocate radio frequencies appropriate for space remote-sensing systems to any license holders under title IV of this Act.

Directs the Secretary to consult with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State on matters affecting national security and international obligations, respectively.

Makes a conforming amendment to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization, 1983.

Authorizes appropriations.

Title VII: Prohibition of Commercialization of Weather Satellites - Prohibits the President or any other official of the Government from commercializing the weather satellite systems operated by the Department of Commerce or any successor agency.

o Public Law 98-549 (October 30, 1984), Senator Goldwater: "Cable Telecommunications Act."

Amends the Communications Act of 1934 to set forth provisions governing cable telecommunications.

Grants the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) jurisdiction over broadband telecommunications in accordance with this Act and other applicable laws. Grants State and local governments the authority to award cable franchises within their jurisdictions in accordance with this Act.

Prohibits any Federal agency, State or local government, or franchising authority from prohibiting any person from owning cable systems by reason of that person's ownership of other media interests. Specifies exceptions to

such prohibition to: (1) allow enforcement of Federal antitrust laws; and (2) prohibit any State or local government from acquiring an ownership interest in any cable system at less than fair market value. Prohibits any such government that does acquire a cable system from owning or controlling the programming, except as specified in this Act. Authorizes the FCC to conduct inquiries and submit information to the U.S. Trade Representative concerning the access U.S. cable enterprises have to markets in countries of foreign persons who seek access to U.S. cable markets.

Requires cable systems with 20 or more television broadcast channels to set aside 10 percent of such channels for use by public, educational, or governmental channel programmers. Requires the channels to be set aside until the FCC determines that there are reasonable available alternatives for providing such programming service to a particular geographic area or market. Sets forth the criteria for determining whether there are reasonably available alternatives in the relevant area or market. Authorizes the franchisor to establish rules for the use of the channels set aside.

Authorizes the cable system operator to combine public, educational, governmental, and other programming on one or more channels until there is a demand for each channel full time for its designated use.

Declares that it is not necessary to modify a cable franchise agreement that was made before January 26, 1983, and that sets aside more than 10 percent of its channels for public, educational, or governmental channel programming.

Authorizes each State or local government, agency, or franchising authority to fix the rates charged for basic cable service and for public, educational, or governmental service. Terminates such rate-fixing authority for basic service when the FCC determines, according to specified criteria, that there are reasonably available alternatives to basic service programing in the relevant area or market.

Prohibits Federal, State, or local regulation of the provision of or nature of: (1) cable services offered over a cable system; and (2) telecommunications facilities or services, other than telephone service, offered by or over a cable system.

Directs the FCC to establish a reasonable ceiling for the franchise fees charged by a State or local government, agency, or franchising authority. Requires the ceilings to permit only the recovery of the cost of regulating the cable system. Authorizes the FCC to waive the ceiling if the reasonable cost of regulation exceeds the ceiling and the waiver will not interfere with Federal policies.

Requires franchisors to permit renewal or extension of a cable system operator's franchise if: (1) the operator has substantially complied with the material terms of such franchise; (2) the operator's qualifications have not materially changed; and (3) the services and facilities provided by the operator meet the community needs.

Prohibits unauthorized interception or reception of broadband telecommunications.

Prohibits any cable operator, channel programmer, or originator of broadband telecommunications from using the cable system to collect personally identifiable information on a cable subscriber without the written consent of the subscriber. Permits the collection of such information solely for

billing purposes or for monitoring unauthorized receptions of cable telecommunications. Requires such information to be destroyed when it is no longer used for such purposes. Prohibits the disclosure of such information without the consent of the subscriber or a court order authorizing such disclosure. Requires cable operators to notify subscribers of their rights under the privacy provisions of this Act. Requires each subscriber to have access to all of their personally identifiable information collected and maintained by a cable operator, channel programmer, or originator of broadband telecommunications. Authorizes civil damages for violations of these privacy provisions.

States that cable operators have no liability for programs on public, educational, or governmental channels or for programs required to be carried on any other channel.

Grants the Government exclusive jurisdiction over broadband telecommunications regarding matters covered by this Act.

Directs the FCC to encourage the introduction of new and additional services by new applicants, existing licensees, or other persons. Creates a presumption that new services are in the public interest if the FCC finds that such services are technically feasible without causing significant technical degradation to or interference with radio transmissions by other licensees. Sets forth the manner of filing petitions or applications for providing new services.

VIII. INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION POLICY

The category of laws touching international communications and information policy overlaps with two other categories treated above, "Information Technology for Education, Innovation, and Competitiveness" and "Telecommunications, Broadcasting, and Satellite Transmissions." The concept of U.S. competitiveness implies comparison with other nations, and satellite and other telecommunication technologies are almost inherently international in their scope. However, those laws whose major impact is judged to be on the conduct of foreign policy, diplomatic relations, and international trade as a subset of these, rather than those with a technical or domestic focus, have been assigned to the "International Communications" category.

Four laws enacted in the 95th Congress deal with international information exchange and cooperation. Public Law 95-428 concerns the National Sea Grant Program and encourages information sharing about marine resources. The National Climate Program Act (P.L. 95-267) concentrates on climate research and monitoring through increased international cooperation, with global data collection and dissemination. Both the Foreign Relations Authorization Act (P.L. 95-426) and the Export Administration Amendments (P.L. 95-52) call for reports on the impact of, respectively, scientific and technical information on diplomacy and on technological data transfer to other countries.

The 96th Congress enacted no relevant laws, but the 97th Congress caused a significant impact from the two that it enacted. The Department of State

Authorization Act (P.L. 97-241) prohibited U.S. contributions to the United Nations Educational Scientific Cultural Organization (UNESCO) should it continue to follow a number of policies as enumerated in the law. The executive branch then judged this to be the case, resulting in U.S. disassociation from that organization, with its negative impact on UNESCO's funding and ability to maintain many of its programs, and with the corollary reduction of U.S. interaction with the international community of nations. This law also exempts private company representatives, acting as U.S. delegates at international telecommunications meetings, from conflict of interest requirements. This exemption indicates the important role played by private sector representatives in complementing those of the Federal Government in questions of advanced technology affecting private sector interests. The second law, Communications Amendments Act of 1982 (P.L. 97-259) charged the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) with producing a broad study of U.S. communications goals and policies. This report was published during the 98th Congress and is discussed below.

In the executive branch, international communications and information policy are not limited to the domain of any one agency or office, but touch upon the interests and operations of several. This situation resulted in what the press had described as a rivalry 18/ between the Departments of Commerce and State in particular. The latter represents the foreign relations

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18/ See, for example: Turf War Over Communications Policymaking. Broadcasting, June 6, 1983. p. 40-41; Debate Over Control of International Communications Policy Rekindled in Commerce-State Dispute. Communications Daily, Mar. 30, 1984; Congress To Investigate Commerce-State Dispute. Satellite Week, Apr. 23, 1984, v. 6, no. 17. p.3; State and Commerce Call a Truce. Broadcasting, Nov. 19, 1984. p. 41-42; Stuart, Reginald. A Tale of Three Great Communicators. New York Times, Aug. 27, 1985.

aspects of international communications, while the former has vital interests in the commercial and trade basis of the communications industry, along with strong links to the private sector firms that are involved in such trade. The Commerce Department viewpoint is reflected in the report produced by the NTIA at the request of Senator Bob Packwood, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, pursuant to Public Law 97-259.

This report, Long-Range Goals in International Telecommunications and Information: An Outline for United States Policy, was published as a Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation print in 1983 during the 98th Congress. In his letter of transmittal, Senator Packwood stressed the importance of organizing the national Government so as better to counter the economic challenge stemming from foreign government industrial subsidies or monopolies, increasing trade barriers, limits on transmission and market entry, and restrictions in information flow across boundaries. The report elucidates current opportunities and challenges in the field, analyzes difficulties associated with past U.S. policies, practices, and the dispersed organization of policy authority, and concludes with specific, current issue papers. Of perhaps the greatest interest have been the policy recommendations for achieving improvements problem area by problem area.

The legislative branch has also provided a number of its own committee prints. A report prepared by the Congressional Research Service for the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, International Telecommunications and Information Policy: Selected Issues for the 1980's, reviewed the global nature of information and telecommunications competitiveness and related issues before examining in detail transborder data flow, spectrum management in the International Telecommunication Union, and U.S. relationships

with developing countries. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Arms Control, Oceans, International Operations and Environment hearings on International Communication and Information Policy covered current policies, the role of the main international organizations, actions and attitudes of other countries, and an agenda of future decisions.

Several hearings were representative of trade and export control issues tangential to international information policy but subject to considerable legislative activity. The House Committee on Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations hearings on Unfair Foreign Trade Practices zeroed in on specific practices of certain countries designed to promote their own trade products, stymie sales of U.S. products, and/or sell counterfeit products infringing on trademark, patent, or copyright owners' rights. Illegal technology transfer was considered in the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs hearing on Enforcement of the Export Control Enforcement Act, which was prompted by repeated attempts to divert a computer and 50 tons of sensitive goods and technology to the Soviet Union.

These hearings indicated a range of future legislative interests that was broader than the two laws actually passed in the 98th Congress. One of these established Radio Marti within the Voice of America to broadcast to Cuba, and the second considered the organizational placement of international information policy within the Department of State.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION POLICY

- Public Law 98-111 (October 4, 1983), Senator Hawkins, et al.: "Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act."

Amends the Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973 in order to authorize the Board to provide for radio broadcasting to Cuba.

Authorizes the Board to carry out such broadcasting by means of grants, leases, contracts, or other necessary means. Requires such broadcasting to serve as an authoritative source of accurate, objective, and comprehensive news. Sets forth frequency requirements.

Authorizes any U.S. agency or instrumentality to sell, lease, or grant property, and to provide administrative and technical support and services on a reimbursable basis at the request of the Board.

Prohibits any grant under this Act to Radio Broadcasting to Cuba, Inc., unless such corporation's board of directors and the board of directors of the Board for International Broadcasting consist of the same persons making all major policy decisions for such corporation.

o Public Law 98-164 (November 22, 1983), Representative Fascell, et al.: "Tariff Schedules Amendments."

Authorizes appropriations for FY 1984 and 1985 for the: (1) Department of State; (2) U.S. Information Agency; (3) Board for International Broadcasting; (4) Inter-American Foundation; and (5) Asia Foundation. Establishes the National Endowment for Democracy.

Directs the Secretary to assign responsibility for international communications and information policy matters within the Department to an appropriate Under Secretary of State. Lists the responsibilities for such matters. Directs the Secretary to establish within the State Department an Office of the Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy. Requires the Coordinator to be responsible to the Under Secretary.

IX. FEDERAL INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Because of the immensity of Government information operations, legislation is constantly being considered regarding their management. This interest has escalated along with the introduction of automation, which has replaced many traditional manual systems and has often revolutionized the manner in which information is handled. Much of the resulting law focuses on implementing computerization; establishing networks, information centers or other new information systems taking advantage of automated data processing capabilities; and reducing the paperwork burden in favor of more efficient electronic methods. This emphasis on paperwork reduction has since evolved into a major thrust of executive branch efforts.

In P.L. 95-491, the Federal Information Centers Act, the 95th Congress called for a nationwide network of information centers, to be established by the General Services Administration, for public information on Federal programs. Two laws had the net effect of strengthening the National Archives. P.L. 95-416 allowed the transfer of Federal records to the Archives after 30, rather than 50, years, and P.L. 95-591, the Presidential Records Act, granted the United States ownership of Presidential records, which heretofore had been considered as the incumbent's personal property. Such legislation helped pave the way for independence of the Archives from the General Services Administration during the 98th Congress.

The largest single group of 95th Congress laws, however, was devoted to paperwork reduction, albeit of a highly selective scope. P.L. 95-631 stipulated that the Consumer Product Safety Commission report to Congress on the impact of its paperwork requirements. P.L. 95-315 (Small Business Energy Loan Act) also affected small business by reducing small business energy loan paperwork. And the Housing and Community Development Amendments, P.L. 95-557, established an interagency task force to implement paperwork and cost reductions as pursuant to recommendations made by the Commission on Federal Paperwork in 1977.

These laws were preliminary to the major Federal information resources management legislation of the 96th Congress, P.L. 96-511, the Paperwork Reduction Act. This sweeping law promoted across-the-board tighter governmental information resources management and promulgated standards and procedures within the Office of Management and Budget concerning Government paperwork and its reduction. 19/ A complementary piece, P.L. 96-470 (Congressional Reports Elimination Act of 1980), eliminated various Federal agency reports to the Congress, the President, and the public, and was supplemented in 1982 in the 97th Congress by P.L. 97-375, which eliminated, combined, or changed certain agency, Presidential, and State reports to Congress.

Most other legislation in the 96th and 97th Congresses served to establish automated systems, such as the Federal Procurement Data Center (P.L. 96-83); the Justice Department's information and telecommunications system (P.L. 96-157); computerized railroad car management (P.L. 96-448); computerized systems for the Patent and Trademark Office (P.L. 96-517); and an information system for Federal oil and gas financial records (P.L. 97-451). Public

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19/ It also consolidated within that one agency the lead responsibility for both management of Government information and policy oversight.

laws 97-369 (the Department of Transportation Appropriations Act) and 97-454 (amending Title 13 of the U.S. Code) shifted the responsibility for data-oriented tasks among agencies, while P.L. 97-326, the Consolidated Federal Funds Report Act of 1982, mandated uniform data collection and reporting standards for all Federal agencies on the geographic distribution of Federal funds, with five analysis centers providing policy analyses on this distribution.

The election of President Reagan in 1980 brought to the executive branch a strong philosophy of minimal Government involvement in favor of reliance on the private sector and market forces. It is this principle that has shaped Presidential policy decisions and interpretation of pertinent legislation, particularly the Paperwork Reduction Act. A series of actions profoundly affecting the availability of Government information has earned the support of elements of the private sector and many seeking reduction of the size and cost of Government while eliciting criticism from those (including some private sector interests) claiming censorship and reduced public access to Government information vital to a democratic society. 20/

In 1981, OMB Bulletin 81-16 spelled out guidelines to eliminate wasteful expenditures in the development and publication of information products. These actions included a Presidential moratorium on the production and procurement of new Federal pamphlets, periodicals, and audiovisual materials and the review by each agency of its current publications. User fees were to be

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20/ The statistics on pages 61-65 are from: American Library Association. Less Access to Less Information By and About the U.S. Government; A 1981-84 Chronology: April 1981-December 1984. Washington, D.C., American Library Association, 1984.

charged sufficient for cost recovery; critics pointed out that these publications had already been financed once by the taxpayers. Defenders noted that the recouped funds would reduce the burden on taxpayers of the next round. Reductions in agency budgets forced the demise of selected programs, particularly of ongoing statistics programs. In 1981, for example, the Federal Home Loan Bank ceased maintaining a list of troubled savings and loans associations. The Federal Government's largest statistics-generating agencies, the Bureau of Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics, were most affected.

In 1982-1983, the Government Printing Office under Public Printer Danford L. Sawyer experienced the closing of over 20 Federal bookstores. Government publications not expected to yield $1,000 annually in revenue (900 titles) were not offered for public sale, while some 2,000 publications were terminated or consolidated with other titles. The number of gratis copies distributed within the Government itself was also reduced. Depository libraries found that certain works were discontinued (the monthly Selected U.S. Government Publications), while others experienced substantial subscription price increases (Congressional Record, $75 to $208; Federal Register, $75 to $300). While critics bemoaned this reduction of the available Government information base and increase in access costs, proponents cited improved efficiency and cost-effectiveness through the elimination of marginal products and transfer of more of the cost burden to actual users. Agency budget cuts and other cost-cutting and cost-recovery techniques were supported by the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control (Grace Commission) in recommendations in its 1984 Report to the President.

A second priority of the Reagan Administration was to tighten the security of classified and other sensitive information. Soviet and other Eastern bloc

access to sensitive technological data through scholarly information exchanges, perusal of the open scientific and technical literature, and attendance at professional conferences are widely recognized. The resulting negative impact on national security prompted President Reagan's 1982 Executive Order 12356, which imposed de facto limits on the Freedom of Information Act by promulgating new rules for defining Government secrets. This action broadened the secrecy classification even while less material was being declassified. Two events in particular, the March 1983 National Security Decision Directive No. 84 (subsequently withdrawn) requiring life-long prepublication review (discussed in the section "Information Disclosure, Confidentiality, and the Right of Privacy") and press restrictions during the Grenada incident, prompted cries of censorship. 21/ These sentiments were more recently shared by segments of the scientific community, which, while recognizing the potential harm of these unearned technological benefits to the U.S.S.R. and its allies, still traditionally depends on the open dissemination of ideas and on criticism and peer review to enhance research and development. Voluntary self-censorship and prepublication review for sensitive subjects were suggested, and in some instances the Department of Defense invoked the Export Administration Act of 1979 (P.L. 96-72) to restrict audiences, cancel presentations, and close conferences and technical symposia to foreigners. Debate on this issue was pursued in both Houses during the 98th Congress, when P.L. 96-72 was set to expire, but no compromise was reached before adjournment.

21/ See, for example, New York Times, Jan. 30, 1984; Feb. 16, 1984; Feb. 22, 1984; Oct. 29, 1983; Nov. 4, 6, 15, 1983; Nov. 16, 20, 1983; Nov. 22, 1983; Dec. 4, 1983.

Discussion of the Federal role in providing information extends to the non-Government sector. The sheer volume of Federal information gathering, analysis and dissemination ensures that much private sector activity is both based on and in competition with it. Part of the commercial information sector advocates Government publishing activities that rely on maximum utilization of commercial services. Government databases are viewed as constituting unfair competition when they are offered free or at taxpayer-subsidized rates, and Federal contracting for private sector services in encouraged. Such groups as the Information Industry Association, Videotex Industry Association and Association of American Publishers have promoted this view.

Other reactions are mixed. The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science's independent Public/Private Sector Task Force published a series of 27 recommendations for a national information policy in 1982. 22/ Groups such as the National Coalition Against Censorship (American Library Association, American Civil Liberties Union, American Association of University Professors, Modern Language Association, Authors League, and others) have come out against restricted public access to Government information. Questions concerning the appropriate role of Government as a collector and provider of information and the boundary between public and private sector information activities will likely remain a source of debate well into the future.

During the 98th Congress, executive branch efforts continued and consolidated the trend described above. Further agency reductions and savings targets were outlined in the November 1984 OMB Bulletin No. 84-17, Supplement

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22/ National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. Public Sector/Private Sector Task Force. Public Sector/Private Sector Interaction in Providing Information Services. Washington, D.C., NCLIS, 1982. 88 pp.

No. 1. As part of the deficit reduction effort, each executive agency was to reduce its printing, publishing, reproduction and audiovisual budget by 25.6 percent, or some $347 million, in 1985. (In 1983, the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing published in the Congressional Record a draft of the new regulations governing GPO printing activities. These clarified that microforms are to be considered as printed matter and include all information storage media utilized by current information technologies.) Also, during this time period, Government employees in 23 Federal agencies were required to agree to prepublication review and to submit to polygraph tests.

In the first session of the 98th Congress, some dissatisfaction was indicated with executive implementation of the Paperwork Reduction Act. In hearings before the House Committee on Government Operations Legislation and National Security Subcommittee on the Paperwork Reduction Act Amendments of 1983 (H.R. 2718) and Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (H.R. 2592), OMB was charged with the failure to provide sufficient leadership and guidance for the other agencies struggling to establish information resources management programs. Some testimony reported progress in paperwork reductions, but Chairman Jack Brooks contended that the second expressed goal of the law, to promote the use of information technology in Federal agency programs, was all but ignored. According to the General Accounting Office, OMB had diverted to other activities funds earmarked for its Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs to carry out the Act's provisions. An amendment, passed in the House as H.R. 2718, attempted to correct this by establishing a separate line item account for the functions contained in the act. The second part of the hearings resulted in the transfer of technical responsibilities for publication of the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance from OMB to GSA.

Other legislative branch activity in Federal information resources management focused on the oversight of agency activities. Extensive examination of Social Security Administration automated data processing resulted from numerous complaints about rampant errors, unreasonable claims waiting periods and turn-around time, and human as well as system inflexibility and insensitivity. The Senate's Special Committee on Aging hearing on Social Security: How Well Is It Serving the Public? featured Social Security recipients' testimony that seemed to offer a negative reply. A year later, in 1984, the Legislation and National Security Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations convened hearings on the Social Security Administration's Management of Data Communications Contracts with Paradyne Corporation. Chairman Jack Brooks opened the hearings with these comments:

> Today's hearing culminates almost 2 years of investigation by this Committee and the General Accounting Office concerning alleged improprieties in the award of data communications contracts by the Social Security Administration. The story that will unfold paints a picture of a critical computer project which has been undermined by potential fraud, deception, and official misconduct. No agency in the Government is more important to the American people than the Social Security Administration. . . . Yet we know today that this agency has been absolutely unable to credit over $69 billion in earnings to the proper accounts and is as much as 3 years behind in posting employee contributions. 23/

The three volumes documenting this situation total over 1800 pages. Other 98th Congress Senate and House hearings considered optical character readers in mail processing by the Postal Service; the Small Business Administration's computer systems; airline deregulation and airline computer reservations systems; Veterans' Administration plans for automated data processing, office automation, and telecommunications; and computer matching of taxpayer records.

The single relevant law passed by the 98th Congress follows below.

23/ H. Govt. Operations. Social Sec. Admin. Hearings, 98th Cong., 2d Sess., Aug. 2, Sept. 13, 1984. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1984. p. 1.

FEDERAL INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

o Public Law 98-169 (November 29, 1983), Representative Brooks, et al.

Transfers from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to the Administrator of General Services the responsibility for: (1) maintaining and providing wide access to a computerized information system on domestic assistance programs; and (2) preparing, publishing, and distributing the catalog of domestic assistance programs each year. Requires the Administrator to ensure that the information in the computer system and the catalog is the most current information available. Assigns the Director responsibility for overseeing the authorities transferred by this Act. Authorizes appropriations.

X. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, CLEARINGHOUSES, AND DISSEMINATION

Information collection and dissemination are one of the major components in Government functioning, and in a democracy much governmentally derived information is made available to the public. The United States Congress annually enacts legislation calling for the establishment of various information systems, clearinghouses, and other mechanisms for the dissemination of information about specific subjects. Most often a Federal agency is charged with the task of implementing and operating the new program, but sometimes grants are made available to encourage such action on the part of State and local government and/or the private sector. A recent trend toward Federal, State, and local cooperation in establishing information systems or networks has been made possible by computer-communications linkages; these are most often applied to areas or problems demanding nationwide coverage with local inputs, such as databases on runaways, missing children, or criminals.

From the 95th through 97th Congresses, 75 such laws were enacted, making this the single largest information-related legislative category. General topical subcategories cover the environment (including natural resources and environmental hazards), business and finance, specific population groups, health and medicine, technology and research and development, education and training, and miscellaneous:

Category	No. of P.L.s (95th-97th)
environment	28
business, finance	17
population groups	13
health	7
R&D, technology	4
education/training	3
other	3
	75

Whereas the 95th and 96th Congresses moved only to establish such information systems, a new trend to abolish existing systems first appeared in the 97th Congress, to be slightly escalated during the 98th. Public Law 97-35, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, eliminated the National Information Resource Clearinghouse for the Aged in its Title V. Public Law 97-115, the Older Americans Act Amendments, also cancelled the Commissioner on Aging's study on the elderly.

The following table reflects the actual wording of the public laws included in this section. It depicts the types of information activity that the relevant statutes delineate for the various subject areas.

TABLE 1. Congressionally Legislated Information Activities by Subject Area, 95th-97th Congresses

95th-97th Congresses
P.L. Subject

	Identify, locate information	Establish reporting procedures	Collect, prepare information	Maintain information	Monitor information	Furnish information upon request	Disseminate information	Exchange information	Publish information	Analyze, evaluate information	Perform studies	Establish natl. database, registry	Establish clearinghouse	Establish info system, service	Establish information program	Maintain info & referral service	Est. info ctrs, assistance offices	Est. natl communications system
ENVIRONMENT																		
Radioactive materials							•											
Highway accidents, mass transit systems			•	•														
Native latex												•						
Solar photovoltaic energy							•											
Environment, ecology							•											
Marine safety														•				
Land data												•						
Outer continental shelf oil & gas							•											
Forest & rangeland renewable resources							•											
Ocean pollution															•			
National & international climate data			•	•			•											
National wetlands												•						
Container & international transport safety															•			
Surface coal mining & reclamation													•					
Energy															•			
Nuclear safety							•											
Energy, materials conservation, solid waste			•	•			•											
Mineral occurrence, production, & use			•	•						•								
National magnetic fusion program							•											
Aquaculture														•				
Wind energy systems			•	•			•			•								
Ocean thermal energy		•	•	•		•												
Nuclear shipping routes, by-products, waste						•												
Biomass energy uses, energy conservation							•											
Pipeline safety														•				
Radiological emergency response															•			
Agricultural land resources								•						•				
Reservoir recreational uses, arch. remains			•	•			•											
BUSINESS, FINANCE																		
Labor market			•	•								•						
Inflationary trends				•			•					•						
Fed. domestic assistance program finances												•						
Daily commodity sales							•											
Export information						•												
Small business capital formation needs			•	•		•												
New homes sales prices		•	•	•														
Economic indices									•			•						
Developing nation procurement opportunities					•													
Supply & demand of middle distillates			•	•														
Export control technology foreign avail.			•	•	•													
Assistance program business opportunities	•						•											
Foreign subsidy practices, countermeasures			•	•			•											
Labor market statistics															•			
Household budget data			•	•														
Export trading							•											
International investment			•	•														

TABLE 1. Congressionally Legislated Information Activities by Subject Area, 95th-97th Congresses--continued

95th-97th Congresses P.L. Subject	Identify, locate information	Establish reporting procedures	Collect, prepare information	Maintain information	Monitor information	Furnish information upon request	Disseminate information	Exchange information	Publish information	Analyze, evaluate information	Perform studies	Establish natl. database, registry	Establish clearinghouse	Establish info system, service	Establish information program	Maintain info & referral service	Est. info ctrs, assistance offices	Est. natl communications system
POPULATION GROUPS																		
Handicapped individuals							•						•			•		
Automobile drivers												•						
Elderly -- transport services													•					
Age & handicap discrimination													•					
Child abuse, adoption												•						
Runaways, homeless youth																	•	
Education for the handicapped													•					
Rural quality of life			•	•														
Refugee assistance			•	•	•													
Low-income housing income data			•	•														
Food stamp program														•				
Missing children			•	•				•										
R&D Information on the aging			•	•			•											
HEALTH																		
Health							•							•				
Environment, employment effects on health							•							•				
End-stage renal disease														•				
Nutrition							•											
Diseases of numerous body organs																	•	
Asbestos health hazards							•											
Alcohol abuse, alcoholism			•	•														
R&D, TECHNOLOGY																		
Advanced automobile technologies							•											
Technical and R&D information													•				•	
Federal innovation research															•			
Federal R&D info dissemination integration											•							
EDUCATION/TRAINING																		
Education skills, community ed programs							•											
Vocational education, occupational info			•	•														
Ed statistics: tuition, fees, room & board			•	•					•									
OTHER																		
National park access opportunities							•						•					
Dispute resolution mechanisms													•					
Federal & district judicial cases														•				

The 98th Congress enacted 23 laws concerning information systems, clearinghouses, and dissemination (three of these served to disestablish existing programs). Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations hearings were held on S. 1267, to transfer responsibility for maintaining the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance from the Office of Management and Budget to the General Services Administration. This compendium of approximately 1,000 Federal programs administered by over 50 agencies serves as a summary of domestic Government activities and is published and regularly distributed as a guide to State and local officials working with Federal programs. This bill calls for GSA to prepare, print, and distribute the catalog, while OMB maintains oversight, correction, and validation responsibilities.

The House Committee on Science and Technology also published a number of reports on information systems. One of these accompanied H.R. 2514 Technical Information Clearinghouse Fund Act of 1983 (Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology), a bill to improve funding for scientific and technological information dissemination in an existing program by creating a trust fund in the Treasury for the National Technical Information Service. Another bill, H.R. 4684 To Establish a Coordinated National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Program (Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology and Committee on Agriculture Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture) relates to a specific, proposed information program. A committee print prepared by the Congressional Research Service for the House Committee on Science and Technology Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight considers a broad range of information systems

and technologies, which are described and analyzed in terms of their applicability to emergency situations. Information Technology for Emergency Management could be used by emergency management officials at any level for guidance on the possibilities that these technologies offer in predicting, preparing for, mitigating or responding to emergency situations.

Three laws discontinue or reduce existing Federal information programs. The Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health Service Block Grant Amendments (P.L. 98-509) reduce the frequency of Federal audits of the States from once a year to once every two years, resulting in less current data. Both P.L. 98-211 (amending the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act) and P.L. 98-511 (Adult Education Act Amendments) affect the collection of educational statistics. The former repeals the States' information reporting responsibilities under the now superseded General Education Provision Act, a major source of data, while the latter eliminates the Department of Education information clearinghouse on adult education. The following chart indicates the range of subjects and new information activities provided for by the 98th Congress.

TABLE 2. Congressionally Legislated Information Activities by Subject Area, 98th Congress

98th Congress P.L. Subject	Establish info collection procedures	Collect and prepare information	Maintain data system	Receive information requests	Furnish information upon request	Disseminate information	Publish information	Establish clearinghouse	Preserve information and documents	Establish info and resource centers	Coordinate public and private info	Catalog current and future activity	Establish procedures for action
HEALTH													
Health information						•		•			•		
Alcohol and drug abuse	•	•				•				•			
Smoking						•							
Mental illness		•								•			
Developmental disabilities						•							
Preventive & sports med., fitness		•				•		•			•		
Rehabilitation programs		•				•				•			
EDUCATION/TRAINING													
Handicapped education & training		•				•		•					
Handicapped research, ctrs, services						•							
Vocational technical education		•	•			•					•		
Consumer & homemaking education		•				•					•		
High-tech occupational training		•				•					•		
ENVIRONMENT													
Energy & water development		•				•							
Pollution prevention, control		•				•							
Arctic research		•			•	•							
Mining and mineral resources							•					•	
Hazardous waste				•		•							
OTHER													
Joint R&D programs					•		•						
Scientific fraud, human research rights violations	•												•
Domestic assistance programs		•				•	•						
U.S. Constitution Bicentennial		•				•							
Historically significant documents		•					•		•				
Government procurement							•						
Computer security									•				

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, CLEARINGHOUSES, AND DISSEMINATION

o Public Law 98-24 (April 26, 1983), Senator Humphrey, et al.: "Alcohol and Drug Abuse Amendments."

Redesignates existing title V (Miscellaneous) of the Public Health Service Act as title XXI. Establishes a new title V entitled "Administration and Coordination of the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse."

Directs the Administrator of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration to disseminate current information about the health hazards of alcohol and drug abuse.

Establishes in the Administration an Associate Administrator for Prevention to promote and coordinate prevention research programs of the National Institutes of Mental Health, Drug Abuse, and Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Requires an annual report to Congress.

Requires the Administrator to establish procedures for information-collecting and action on scientific fraud and violation of the rights of human research subjects.

Transfers to the Public Health Service Act statutory authority establishing the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970) and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act), and other provisions of such Acts.

Consolidates specified reporting requirements.

Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide for technical and scientific peer review of grants and cooperative agreements, and research, administered through the National Institutes of Mental Health, Drug Abuse, and Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. . . .

Requires the Secretary to submit alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health reports to Congress by January 15, 1984.

Requires the President to submit to Congress a biennial drug abuse strategy report.

o Public Law 98-50 (July 14, 1983), Representative Bevill: "Energy and Water Development Appropriation Act, 1984."

Title II: Department of the Interior - Appropriates specified sums for FY 1984 for the Bureau of Reclamation for: preparation and dissemination of useful information; and studies of recreational uses of reservoir areas and investigation and recovery of archaeological and paleontological remains in such areas.

o Public Law 98-72 (August 11, 1983), Senator Pressler, et al.: "Amending the Small Business Act."

Amends the Small Business Act to eliminate from the exceptions to the requirement that notice of Government procurement actions be published in the Commerce Business Daily those procurement actions that: (1) involve perishable subsistence supplies; (2) are of such emergency that the Government

would be seriously injured if bids were made more than 15 days after the invitation to bid was issued; (3) are made by an order placed under an existing contract; (4) are for personal or professional services; or (5) are for services from educational institutions.

Prohibits procuring activities, when required to publish notice of procurement actions, from: (1) issuing a solicitation for a procurement action until 15 days after publication of such a notice; (2) foreclosing competition under a procurement order until 30 days after the issuance of the solicitation or, in the case of orders under a basic agreement, basic ordering agreement, or similar arrangement, after publication of intent to place the order; or (3) commencing negotiations for the award of a sole source contract until 30 days after the publication of a notice of intent to contract. . . .

o Public Law 98-101 (September 29, 1983), Senator Hatch, et al.

Establishes the Presidential Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. Requires the Commission to: (1) plan and develop appropriate activities to commemorate the bicentennial of the Constitution; (2) encourage private organizations, and State and local governments to organize and participate in bicentennial activities; (3) coordinate activities throughout all the States; and (4) serve as a clearinghouse for the collection and dissemination of bicentennial information. Directs the Commission to seek assistance from private and governmental agencies and organizations.

o Public Law 98-164 (November 22, 1983), Representative Fascell, et al.

Title II: United States Information Agency - United States Information Agency Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1984 and 1985 - Authorizes appropriations for the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) for FY 1984 and 1985.

Amends the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 to prohibit specified types of reprograming of USIA funds unless the House Foreign Affairs and the Senate Foreign Relations Committees are notified 15 days before the proposed reprograming. Authorizes the USIA to award program grants for FY 1984 and 1985 only if those committees are notified 15 days in advance of the proposed grant. Authorizes disseminating USIA prepared information to foreign diplomats in the United States. Prohibits those diplomats from further disseminating such information within the United States except to other foreign diplomats.

Directs the Administrator to General Services to provide for the distribution within the United States of the USIA film "Thanksgiving in Peshawar."

o Public Law 98-189 (November 30, 1983), Representative Brooks, et al.

Authorizes appropriations for FY 1984 through 1988 to the General Services Administration for: (1) the National Historical Publications and Records Commission; and (2) funds to Federal, State, and local agencies and to nonprofit organizations for the collection, preservation, and publication of historically significant documents.

o Public Law 98-199 (December 2, 1983), Senator Hatch: "Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments."

Amends the Education of the Handicapped Act ("the Act") to replace references to the Commissioner of Education and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare with reference to the Secretary of Education ("the Secretary").

Authorizes the Secretary of Education, in carrying out provisions for research, training, and dissemination activities in connection with centers and services for the handicapped, to address the needs of the severely handicapped.

Directs the Secretary to make grants and contracts under provisions for postsecondary education programs. . . .

Directs the Secretary to make grants and contracts for a national clearinghouse on postsecondary education for handicapped individuals.

Authorizes appropriations for FY 1984 through 1986 to carry out Part C programs under provisions for centers and services to meet special needs of the handicapped, including: (1) regional resource centers; (2) centers and services for deaf-blind children and youth; (3) early education for handicapped children; (4) research, training, and dissemination activities in connection with centers and services for the handicapped; (5) postsecondary education programs; and (6) secondary education and transitional services for handicapped youth.

Authorizes the Secretary to enter into contracts (as well as make grants to) institutions of higher education and other appropriate nonprofit institutions or agencies to provide demonstration and model programs for preservice and inservice training (as well as providing training for preparation for special education and related services and establishing and maintaining scholarships for training such personnel). Directs the Secretary to reserve: (1) up to 5 percent of such funds for contracts to target training personnel for underserved areas; and (2) 10 percent of such funds for grants to private nonprofit organizations to establish and operate parent training and information programs. Sets forth requirements relating to such parent training and information program grants.

Replaces provisions for grants or contracts to improve recruiting of educational personnel and dissemination of information concerning educational opportunities for the handicapped with provisions authorizing the Secretary to make a grant or contract for a national clearinghouse for such purposes.

Repeals provisions for grants for training physical educators and recreation personnel for handicapped children.

Requires that annual reports to the Secretary by recipients of grants for training personnel contain specified information. Requires that each recipient of a grant for parent training and information report annually to the Secretary in a specified manner. Requires that data from such personnel training and parent training grant reports be included in a specified annual report to the Secretary.

Authorizes appropriations for FY 1984 through 1986 to carry out Part D provisions for training for the education of the handicapped, including: (1) grants to institutions of higher education and other apppropriate instituions or agencies; (2) grants to SEAs; and (3) recruitment of educational personnel and the provision of information concerning the education of handicapped individuals.

Revises Part E provisions of the Act for research in the education of the handicapped.

Provides that grants and contracts for research and demonstration projects in education of handicapped children shall be used by the recipient agencies to assist special education personnel, related services personnel, and other appropriate persons, including parents, in improving the education and related services for handicapped children and youth. Requires that such research and related activities be designed to achieve specified purposes. Directs the Secretary to publish in the Federal Register: (1) a proposed set of research priorities every 2 years and allow a period of 60 days for public comments and suggestions; and (2) a final set of research priorities within 30 days after the close of the comment period. Directs the Secretary to: (1) provide an index of all research projects conducted in the prior fiscal year in a specified annual report; and (2) make reports of research projects available to the education community at large and other interested parties. Directs the Secretary to: (1) encourage coordination of research priorities established under this Act with those established by the National Institute of Handicapped Research; and (2) assure that information as to research priorities established under this Act is provided to the National Council of the Handicapped.

- Public Law 98-211 (December 8, 1983), Representative Goodling, et al.

Amends the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981 (ECIA) to revise Chapter 1 ("Financial Assistance To Meet Special Educational Needs of Disadvantaged Children") provisions. . . .

Provides that the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) shall apply to the programs authorized by ECIA, but that specified GEPA provisions shall be superseded by specified provisions of ECIA.

Repeals GEPA provisions relating to the responsibility of States to furnish information.

- Public Law 98-221 (February 22, 1984), Senator Hatch: "Rehabilitation Amendments."

Title I: Rehabilitation Program - Amends the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to require the Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration to collect specified information on each client of rehabilitation programs whose case is closed out in the preceding fiscal year and include such information in annual reports to the President and the Congress. Requires the Secretary of Education to establish and use standards for the evaluation of programs required by such Act.

Part A: Vocational rehabilitation Services - Authorizes appropriations for FY 1984 through 1986 for making grants to States for vocational rehabiliatation services.

Requires the Secretary to make grants to States to establish and carry out client assistance programs to provide assistance in informing and advising clients and client applicants of available benefits under such Act. Disallows a State from receiving such grants unless the State has in effect by a specified date a client assistance program that meets certain requirements.

o Public Law 98-313 (June 12, 1984), Senator Chafee, et al.: "Environmental Programs Assistance Act."

Directs the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (Administrator) to develop a program, through grants or contracts, designed to assist Federal, State, and local environmental agencies in carying out projects of pollution prevention, abatement, and control.

Provides that such program may include projects such as: (1) air monitoring and emission testing; (2) pesticides inventory and control; (3) water quality and supply sampling and monitoring; (4) technical libraries and public information projects; (5) carcinogenic surveys and followup; (6) hazardous materials routing surveys; (7) health screening in rural areas and among migrant workers; and (8) noise abatement and control.

Directs the Administrator to: (1) submit to Congress, within 180 days after enactment of this Act, a report identifying projects that serve the purpose of the program; . . . .

o Public Law 98-360 (July 16, 1984), Representative Bevill.

Title II: Department of the Interior - Appropriates specified sums to the Bureau of Reclamation for FY 1985.

Makes appropriated funds available to the Bureau for rewards for information on property violations; preparation and dissemination of useful information; and studies of recreational uses of reservoir areas and investigation and recovery of archaeolgical and paleontological remains in such areas.

o Public Law 98-362 (July 16, 1984), Representative Wyden, et al.: "Small Business Computer Crime Prevention Act."

Amends the Small Business Act to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish the Small Business Computer Crime and Security Task Force.

Directs the Task Force, within 3 years after the enactment of this Act, to submit a report of its findings on computer crimes against small business to the President and Congress. Terminates the Task Force not later than 30 days after the submission of such report.

Directs the Administrator to establish a resource center that will provide computer security information and periodic information exchange forums for small businesses.

o Public Law 98-373 (July 31, 1984), Senator Murkowski, et al.: "Arctic Research and Policy Act."

Establishes the Arctic Science Policy Council.

Requires Federal agencies to cooperate with the Council and furnish any nonproprietary information relating to Arctic research that the Council may request.

Establishes the Arctic Research Commission. Directs the Commission to: (1) survey Arctic research conducted by Federal, State, and local agencies and public and private institutions to determine priorities and make recommendations for future research; (2) establish a data collection and retrieval center for Arctic research; (3) promulgate guidelines for the use and dissemination of Arctic research information; (4) consult with the Council and

make grants for Arctic research; (5) transmit, annually, a report on its activities, with recommendations on future Arctic research policy, to the Council; (6) submit to Congress and the State legislature of Alaska a report making recommendations on the continued operation of Government-operated laboratory facilities conducting Arctic research; and (7) cooperate with the Governor and agencies of Alaska with respect to Arctic research and management of Arctic scientific and technological data.

o Public Law 98-409 (August 29, 1984), Representative McNulty, et al.

Authorizes appropriations to the Secretary of the Interior for FY 1985 through 1989 to assist States in carrying on the work of a competent and qualified mining and mineral resources research institute at one public college or university (or private college or university if a State does not have an eligible public college or university) in the State meeting eligibility requirements.

Directs the Secretary to assure that programs authorized by this Act are not redundant with respect to established mining and minerals research programs. Authorizes appropriations necessary to print and publish the results of activities carried out by institutes under this Act and for administrative planning and direction.

Directs the Secretary to establish a center for cataloging current and projected scientific research in all fields of mining and mineral resources.

o Public Law 98-462 (October 11, 1984), Senator Thurmond, et al.: "National Productivity and Innovation Act."

Title II: Joint Research and Development Ventures - Provides that no joint research and development program shall be deemed illegal per se in any action under the antitrust laws.

Authorizes any individual participating in such a program to file with the Attorney General and the Commission a notification describing the program and specifying conduct to be performed under the program. Directs the Commission to publish in the Federal Register a notice of each such notification, including a description of the participants, the program, and its objectives. Declares that the material submitted as part of such notification shall be available to the public upon request, unless the Attorney General or the Commission determines that the individual who submitted the notification shows good cause for not disclosing certain material. Allows an individual to withdraw a filed notification before it is published and accompanying material is made publicly available.

o Public Law 98-474 (October 12, 1984), Representative Waxman, et al.: "Comprehensive Smoking Education Act."

Amends the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to inform the public of the health hazards of cigarettes through research, demonstration, and educational activities.

Establishes an interagency Committee on Smoking and Health to coordinate such Federal and private activities.

Requires the Secretary to report to Congress biennially.

Amends the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act to require cigarette packages to carry one of three specified label warnings on a rotating basis.

Makes it unlawful to advertise cigarettes without one of three specified warnings.

Makes it unlawful to manufacture, import, or package cigarettes commercially without disclosing tar, nicotine, and carbon monoxide levels on the package.

Makes it unlawful to manufacture, import, or package cigarettes commercially without first filing with the Secretary a list of chemical additives (types and amounts).

Requires the Secretary to report at least annually to Congress regarding cigarette additives and their health hazards.

o Public Law 98-509 (October 19, 1984), Senator Hatch, et al.: "Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health Service Act."

Amends the Public Health Service Act to authorize FY 1985 through 1987 appropriations for alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health services block grants.

Requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to: (1) review the FY 1982 through 1984 allocation of funds to States to determine whether a more equitable distribution formula can be devised; and (2) report to Congress by April 1, 1985.

Makes existing annual audit requirements biennial. Requires the Secretary to work with appropriate national organizations to develop model data collection criteria.

Repeals: (1) annual State reporting requirements; and (2) specified transitional provisions.

o Public Law 98-511 (October 19, 1984), Senator Quayle, et al.: "Adult Education Act Amendments."

Amends the Adult Education Act (the Act) to redefine "adult" to mean a person who is beyond the age of compulsory school attendance under State law.

Revises provisions for research, development, demonstration, dissemination, and evaluation programs. Deletes requirements that the Secretary fund such programs and deletes specified funding provisions for such programs. Deletes a requirement that the Secretary of Education operate an information clearinghouse on adult education. Authorizes the Secretary (with specified funds that the Secretary is authorized to set aside, not to exceed 5 percent of the funds appropriated for the Act) to support applied research, development, demonstration, evaluation and related activities.

o Public Law 98-524 (October 19, 1984), Representative Perkins, et al.: "Vocational Technical Education Act."

Establishes vocational-technical education programs to replace those under the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

Title I: Purpose; Authorization of Appropriations and Allotments - Authorizes appropriations for FY 1985 through 1987 and for succeeding fiscal years for: (1) basic State grants and State administrative responsibilities;

(2) consumer and homemaking education; (3) comprehensive career guidance and counseling programs; (4) industry-education partnership for training in high-technology occupations; (5) vocational education programs for youth with special needs; and (6) adult training, retraining, and employment development.

Directs the Secretary to reserve 5 percent of the appropriations for State administrative responsibilities for any fiscal year in order to: (1) transfer an amount within specified limits in any fiscal year to the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee; (2) use an additional minimum amount in any fiscal year for the National Center for Research in Vocational Education; (3) use a minimum amount in any fiscal year for the program of special institutes; and (4) use the remainder of the reserved amount for other programs authorized under title III (National Programs).

Title II: State Programs - Part A: Basic State Grants - Authorizes the Secretary, from the State allotments, to make grants to assist States in funding vocational education programs, services, and activities carried out by State boards and eligible recipients.

Requires that basic State grants be used, in accordance with approved State plans, for: (1) vocational education responsive to labor market demands or designed to keep abreast of technological changes, including part D high-technology industry-education partnership programs; (2) vocational education for populations with special needs, including part E youth programs; (3) postsecondary and adult vocational education for out-of-school youth and adults, including part F adult training, retraining, and employment development programs; (4) strengthening the institutional base of vocational education by updating curricula, equipment, materials, planning, and staff skills; (5) design and implementation of planned sequential vocational programs between secondary and postsecondary education levels; (6) teaching mathematics and science through practical applications related to occupational goals; (7) assigning personnel to coordinate responsiveness to the labor market; (8) vocational student organizational activities; (9) prevocational programs; (10) information collection and dissemination; (11) special supportive services and activities, including career counseling and guidance (under part C), work-study, cooperative, on-site, and apprenticeship, technical education, research, curriculum development personnel training, overcoming sex bias and stereotyping, residential vocational-technical schools, and exemplary and innovative demonstration programs; (12) construction of area vocational-technical school; (13) support of full-time personnel for specified purposes; (14) needy student stipends; (15) placement services; (16) industrial arts; (17) day-care services; (18) vocational education through arrangements with private vocational education institutions, employers, and community-based organizations (as defined under the Job Training Partnership Act); (19) administrative and supervisory costs; (20) planning, evaluation, and reporting costs; (21) entrepreneurship programs consistent with the purposes of this Act; and (22) consortia with other States.

Part B: Consumer and Homemaking Education - Authorizes the Secretary, from State allotments, to make grants to assist State consumer and homemaking education programs, including: (1) instructional programs, services, and activities to prepare youth and adults for the homemaking occupation; and (2) instruction in the areas of food and nutrition, consumer education, family living and parenthood education, child development and guidance, housing, home and resource management, and clothing and textiles.

Sets forth provisions for information dissemination and leadership. Directs the State board to ensure that experience and information gained through carrying out such programs is shared with administrators for the purpose of program planning.

Part C: Comprehensive Career Guidance and Counseling Programs - Authorizes the Secretary, from State allotments, to make grants to assist State career guidance and counseling programs.

Requires that such grants be used, in accordance with approved State plans, for comprehensive programs to meet career development, vocational education, and employment needs of students and potential students, including assistance in: (1) self-assessment, career planning and decision-making, and employability skills; (2) transition and placement activities; (3) maintaining themselves in established occupations; (4) developing new skills in high-technology and skill-shortage areas; and (5) developing mid-career job-seeking skills clarifying career goals.

Sets forth information dissemination and leadership provisions.

Part F: Adult Training, Retraining, and Employment Development - Authorizes the Secretary, from State allotments, to make grants to States for funding programs, services, and activities under this part. Permits such grants also to be used for . . . recruitment, job search, counseling, remedial services, information and outreach to help individuals take advantage of vocational educational progams and services, with particular attention to reaching women, older workers, individuals with limited English proficiency, handicapped individuals, and the disadvantaged . . . .

Title III: National Programs - Directs the secretary to maintain a national vocational education data system. Requires States receiving assistance under this Act to cooperate in supplying information for such system. Directs the Secretary, in maintaining and annually updating such system, to make such system compatible with: (1) the occupational information data system established under this Act; (2) other systems developed or assisted under labor market information provisions under JTPA; and (3) other occupational supply and demand information systems developed or maintained through Federal assistance (directs the Secretary to cooperate with the Secretary of Labor in this). Directs the Secretary to secure data about program enrollees and completers, placement and follow-up, staffing, and expenditure by major purposes of this Act.

Establishes a National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee consisting of specified Federal officials. Directs the Committee, with funds available under title I, to: (1) annually provide funds for and assist State occupational coordinating committees; (2) improve coordination among administrators and planners of programs authorized by this Act and JTPA, employment security agency administrators, researchers, and Federal, State, and local employment and training agency personnel; (3) develop and implement an occupational information system to meet common needs of vocational education and employment and training programs; and (4) study the effects of technological change on new and existing occupational areas and the required changes in knowledge and job skills.

Requires each State receiving assistance under this Act to establish a State occupational information coordinating committee composed of representatives of the State board, employment security agency, economic development agency, job training coordinating council, and agency for administering

programs under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Directs the State committee, with funds from the national committee, to implement an occupational information system in the State designed to meet the needs of State board programs under this Act and administering agencies under JTPA.

Establishes the President's Council on Vocational-Technical Education.

Part E: Transitional and Conforming Amendments - Sets forth provisions for the transition from requirements (including expenditure of funds) under the Vocational Education Act of 1963 to requirements under this Act. Transfers the personnel, property and records of: (1) the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education established under such Act to the President's Council on Vocational-Technical Education established under this Act and to the advisory council on research and program improvement established under this Act; and (2) the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee established under such Act to the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee established under this Act.

Repeals the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

o Public Law 98-527 (October 19, 1984), Representative Waxman, et al.

Title I: Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services - Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Amendments of 1984 - Amends the Public Health Service Act to authorize FY 1985 through 1987 appropriations for alcohol and drug abuse and mental health services block grants.

Requires participating States to . . . collect data on alcohol and drug abuse and mental illness . . . .

Authorizes the Secretary to make grants for demonstration projects, data collection, and technical assistance.

Title II: Developmental Disabilities Assistance - Amends the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act to increase FY 1984 authorizations of appropriations, and authorize FY 1985 through 1988 appropriations for: (1) the protection and advocacy of individual rights, including related reports; (2) university affiliated demonstration and training grants; (3) State allotments; and (4) other demonstration projects that have national significance or are conducted in more than one State or involve more than one Federal agency or department.

Includes: (1) prevention activities within the definition of "services for persons with developmental disabilities"; and (2) certain entities providing training or disseminating information within the definition of "satellite center."

Requires the: (1) Secretary to report annually to Congress regarding State activities funded under such Act, and to make the report public; and (2) States to report annually to the Secretary.

o Public Law 98-551 (October 30, 1984), Senator Hatch, et al.: "Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Amendments."

Amends the Public Health Service Act to replace the existing Office of Health Information, Health Promotion, and Physical Fitness and Sports Medicine (within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health of the Department of Health and Human Services) with an Office of Health Promotion, to be headed by a Director.

Directs such Office to: (1) coordinate Department and private health information, promotion, and prevention services; (2) establish a national information clearinghouse; and (3) support projects, conduct research, and disseminate information relating to preventive medicine, health promotion, and physical fitness and sports medicine.

Requires an annual health promotion and preventive medicine report to the appropriate congressional committees. . . .

o Public Law 98-616 (November 8, 1984), Representative Florio, et al.: "Hazardous Waste Control and Enforcement Act."

Amends the Solid Waste Disposal Act (as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976) to authorize appropriations for FY 1984 through 1986.

Directs the Administrator to undertake annually a thorough inspection of each landfill facility operated by a State or local government and subject to regulation under hazardous waste management provisions. Requires that the record of such inspection be available to the public.

Requires that authorized State hazardous waste programs provide for availability of specified information to the public.

Directs the Administrator to establish an Office of Ombudsman to receive individual complaints, grievances, and requests for information submitted by any person with respect to any program or requirement under the Solid Waste Disposal Act. Directs the Ombudsman to render assistance with respect to such submissions and make appropriate recommendations to the Administrator. Provides that the establishment of such Office shall not affect any procedures for grievances, appeals or administrative matters.

Directs the Office of Procurement Policy to biannually report to the Congress on actions taken by Federal agencies and the progress made in implementation of Federal procurement provisions under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, including agency compliance in reviewing and eliminating specifications that discriminate against recycled materials. Revises the deadline for elimination of such specifications.

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APPENDIX. INFORMATION POLICY: PUBLIC LAWS OF THE 95th-98th CONGRESSES

FEDERAL INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

98th Congress

98-169 Transfers from the Director of OMB to the Administrator of GSA responsibility for maintaining and providing access to a computer information system on domestic assistance programs and for publishing and distributing a catalog of domestic assistance programs each year.

97th Congress

97-326 CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL FUNDS REPORT ACT OF 1982. Comptroller General promulgates collection and reporting standards for all federal agencies on the geographic distribution of federal funds; establishes 5 analysis centers to give public policy analyses of this distribution.

97-369 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1983. Provides Congressional oversight of DOT procurement of consultant services data.

97-375 CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS ELIMINATION ACT OF 1982. Eliminates, combines, or changes certain agency, Presidential, and state reports to Congress.

97-451 FEDERAL OIL AND GAS ROYALTY MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1982. Dept. of Interior to establish an information system for federal oil and gas financial transactions and records.

97-454 A BILL TO AMEND TITLE 13 U.S.C. TO TRANSFER RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT FROM THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION TO THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE. Commerce takes over the quarterly financial statistics reports; Census to publish a policy statement concerning hiring of temporary workers to perform confidential census work.

96th Congress

96-83 OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROCUREMENT POLICY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1979. To establish the Federal Procurement Data Center.

96-129 FUELS TRANSPORTATION SAFETY AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1979. To establish a DOT electronic data processing system for pipeline safety information.

96-157 JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1979. To establish the Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics; authorizes appropriations for state and local development of justice information and telecommunications systems.

96-249 FOOD STAMP AMENDMENTS OF 1980. To establish an automated data processing system for the food stamp program.

96-448 RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION POLICY ACT OF 1979. To provide funding to computerize railroad car management systems.

96-470 CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS ELIMINATION ACT OF 1980. To eliminate various agency reports to Congress, the President, and the public.

96-511 PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT OF 1980. Promulgates OMB standards and procedures concerning government paperwork and its reduction; promotes information resources management.

96-517 GOVERNMENT PATENT POLICY ACT OF 1980. To computerize operations of the Patent and Trademark Office.

95th Congress

95-105 FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FY 1978. President to report to Congress on the reorganization of federal international information, educational, cultural, and broadcasting activites.

95-315 SMALL BUSINESS ENERGY LOAN ACT. Minimizes small business energy loan paperwork.

95-416 ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF FEDERAL RECORDS TRANSFERRED TO THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION. Transfers federal agency records to the Archives after 30, rather than 50, years.

95-491 FEDERAL INFORMATION CENTERS ACT. GSA to establish a nationwide network of information centers for public information on federal programs.

95-557 HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AMENDMENTS. Establishes an interagency task force to implement paperwork and cost reductions pursuant to Commission on Federal Paperwork recommendations.

95-591 PRESIDENTIAL RECORDS ACT. Grants the US ownership of presidential records, to be stored in the Archives.

95-631 CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY AND AMENDMENTS. Product Safety Commission reports to Congress on its rules, including paperwork impact.

COMPUTER REGULATION AND CRIME

98th Congress

98-362 SMALL BUSINESS COMPUTER CRIME PREVENTION ACT. To establish SBA task force to survey the nature, scope, and cost of computer crime and the effectiveness of state legislation; to develop guidelines for small business.

98-473 COUNTERFEIT ACCESS DEVICE AND COMPUTER FRAUD AND ABUSE ACT. Use of counterfeit credit cards, other access devices, computers without authorization or for unauthorized purposes, and modification or disclosure of computer-stored data are criminal offenses.

98-587 AMENDS FEDERAL CRIMINAL CODE. Secret Service may make arrests and conduct investigations of electronic funds transfer and credit card frauds and use of false identification devices.

95th Congress

95-630 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS REGULATORY AND INTEREST RATE CONTROL ACT, including ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER ACT. Sets forth stipulation concerning EFT liability, errors, and unauthorized transfers.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

98th Congress

98-67 CARIBBEAN BASIN ECONOMIC RECOVERY ACT. Grants duty-free treatment to Caribbean countries enforcing intellectual property rights and not allowing illegal broadcasts of US copyrighted materials.

98-417 PATENT LAW AMENDMENTS OF 1983. Patent Office may issue patents without the required examination if applicant waives all legal remedies and pays a fee.

98-450 RECORD RENTAL AMENDMENT OF 1983. Phonorecord or sound recording owners may not rent, lease or lend for commercial gain except with the copyright holder's permission.

98-462 NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY AND INNOVATION ACT OF 1983. Intellectual property may by licensed under anti-trust laws; strengthens patent holders' rights, especially for process patents.

98-620 SEMICONDUCTOR CHIP PROTECTION ACT OF 1984. Title III provides computer chip producers 10 years of copyright protection for original mask works fixed or encoded in semiconductor chip products.

98-622 PATENT LAW AMENDMENTS OF 1984. Makes it an infringement to sell in the US without authorization a product made abroad with a process patented in the US; inventions may be registered without examination if the applicant pays a fee and can wait for the patent; prior art is nonpatentable; establishes National Commission on Innovation and Productivity to study the productivity of employed inventors.

97th Congress

97-215 A BILL TO AMEND THE MANUFACTURING CLAUSE OF THE COPYRIGHT LAW. Extends the requirement that imported nondramatic literary works in English must be manufactured in North America to be protected.

96th Congress

96-517 GOVERNMENT PATENT POLICY ACT OF 1980. To limit the exclusive rights of computer program copyright owners by providing that copying for archival purposes does not constitute infringement.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR EDUCATION, INNOVATION, AND COMPETITIVENESS

98th Congress

98-377 TITLE I. EMERGENCY MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE EDUCATION ASSISTANCE ACT. Amends NDEA to provide funds for math, science, and employment-based programs in new and emerging technologies.

98-524 VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1983. Provides funds for industry-education partnerships for training in high-tech occupations and to study the effects of technological change on occupational areas.

96th Congress

96-480 STEVENSON-WYDLER TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION ACT OF 1979. All federal laboratories to establish Office of Research and Technology Applications; Commerce to establish a Center for Utilization of Federal Technology to assist state and local government and private industry.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION POLICY

98th Congress

98-111 RADIO BROADCASTING TO CUBA ACT. Authorizes Radio Marti as an accurate, objective, comprehensive source of news.

98-164 TARIFF SCHEDULES AMENDMENTS. Secretary of State to give responsibility for international communications and information policy to the appropriate Undersecretary; to establish an Office of the Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy.

97th Congress

97-241 DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORIZATION ACT, FY 1982 & 1983. Prohibits US contributions to UNESCO if certain provisions of its New World Information Order are implemented; exempts private company representatives from conflict of interest requirements when serving as US delegates in international telecommunications meetings.

97-259 COMMUNICATIONS AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1982. NTIA to study telecommunications and information goals and policies of the US.

95th Congress

95-52 EXPORT ADMINISTRATION AMENDMENTS. Commerce to report on impacts of technological data transfer to controlled countries.

95-367 NATIONAL CLIMATE PROGRAM ACT. To increase international cooperation in climate research, monitoring, analysis and data dissemination; to provide global data collection.

95-426 FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FY 1979. To study ETI impacts on foreign policy and diplomacy and report on international communications policy.

95-428 IMPROVING THE OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL SEA GRANT PROGRAM. To exchange information on marine resources with foreign countries.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS, BROADCASTING, AND SATELLITE TRANSMISSIONS

98th Congress

98-52 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1984. Prohibits the transfer of ownership or management of the remote sensing satellite system until a comprehensive plan is approved by Congress.

98-94 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1984. Defense Dept. to procure secure telephone communication systems to support a national program to provide secure service to government.

98-214 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1983. Provides that anyone transmitting on frequencies assigned by the FCC to an individual station be subject to license forfeiture.

98-361 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION ACT, 1985. NASA to continue and enhance remote sensing R&D, especially cooperative programs.

98-365 LAND REMOTE-SENSING COMMERCIALIZATION ACT OF 1984. States that it is US policy to acquire and disseminate remote sensing data, to make it available on a nondiscriminatory basis, to commercialize when appropriate and to retain it in the government where of a public service nature; Commerce to contract with the private sector to market Landsat-generated remote sensing data while the US government retains title, with all sales revenues going to the contractor along with responsibility for dissemination to foreign ground stations as per existing agreements; sets procedures for transition to fully private financing, ownership and operation of remote sensing space systems; NASA to further remote sensing R&D; Commerce to archive the data collected while systems operators may sell it; purchasers may not reproduce or disseminate such data; FCC to allocate radio frequencies to license holders; prohibits commercialization of weather satellite systems.

98-549 CABLE COMMUNICATIONS POLICY ACT OF 1984. Amends the Communications Act of 1934 to govern cable telecommunications, giving FCC jurisdiction over broadband telecommunications and state and local governments authority to award franchises and fix rates within their jurisdictions; sets up system ownership conditions and public interest programming requirements; prohibits government regulation of cable telecommunications services and facilities.

97th Congress

97-130 INTERNATIONAL RECORD CARRIER COMPETITION ACT OF 1981. Permits Western Union to provide international communications services; provides for interconnect arrangements between international and domestic carriers.

94th Congress

96-605 MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE ACT OF 1980. Provides that income received by a tax-exempt telephone company from pole rentals is not subject to income tax; property used by Intelsat and Inmarsat qualifies for investment tax treatment.

95th Congress

95-76 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT. NASA to contract for tracking and data relay satellite services.

95-234 COMMUNICATIONS ACT AMENDMENTS. FCC to apply penalties for radio rules violations.

95-391 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT. House TV cameras to be operated solely by House employees.

95-564 INTERNATIONAL MARITIME SATELLITE TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT. US to participate in Inmarsat through Comsat and interconnect with common carriers and communications systems; clarifies FCC and Commerce roles.

95-567 PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FINANCING ACT. To establish and regulate the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONFIDENTIALITY, AND THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY

98th Congress

98-21 SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1983. Treasury may disclose IRS information to withhold tax from Social Security benefits.

98-118 AMENDS SOCIAL SECURITY ACT. Allows Dept. of Labor, OPM, and the Attorney General to avail states of computer and other data on current and retired federal employees and prisoners for unemployment compensation.

98-164 DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORIZATION ACT, FY 1984 AND 1985. No federal agency or department may require prepublication review of writings of former federal employees before April 15, 1984.

98-215 INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FY 1984. Appropriations do not authorize the conduct of intelligence activity not otherwise authorized by the US Constitution or laws.

98-292 CHILD PROTECTION ACT OF 1983. Prohibits distribution of material involving the sexual exploitation of minors even if it is found not to be obscene; eliminates the requirement that the material be for sale; raises the age limit of a minor to 18.

98-368 PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ORGANIZED CRIME. Grants the Commission subpoena power and allows disclosure of federal agency records otherwise protected by the Privacy Act of 1974 while placing restrictions on the use of the information.

98-369 TAX REFORM ACT OF 1983. Empowers Tax Court to prevent disclosure of trade secrets and other confidential information.

98-411 DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1983. Sets forth special provisions concerning authorization of appropriations with respect to FBI or Drug Enforcement Administration undercover investigative operations; prohibits use of appropriations for publicity or propaganda not authorized by Congress.

98-459 OLDER AMERICANS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1984. States, in providing anti-elder abuse services, will keep all information confidential unless all parties agree to its release or it is required by a law enforcement agency.

98-477 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMATION ACT. Exempts certain CIA files from the Freedom of Information Act with exceptions allowing for disclosure and judicial review.

98-549 CABLE TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT. Prohibits cable operators from collecting personally identifiable information except for billing purposes or for monitoring unauthorized reception; requires notification of rights under privacy provisions.

98-573 TARIFF TREATMENT FOR PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY CHANGES IN TARIFF SCHEDULES AMENDMENTS. Makes cargo vessel manifest information available for tariff purposes but restricts public disclosure if it would cause personal injury or property damage, or threaten the national defense or US foreign policy.

97th Congress

97-34 ECONOMIC RECOVERY TAX ACT OF 1981. GAO may have access to tax return information for audits under the Social Security Act.

97-86 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1982. Permits Selective Service to access IRS and Social Security information to trace those failing to register for selective service.

97-90 DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY AND MILITARY APPLICATIONS OF NUCLEAR ENERGY AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1982. Secretary of Energy regulates the dissemination of selected atomic energy defense program unclassified information.

97-113 INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACT OF 1981. The President to report to Congress within 48 hours terrorism or hostilities against US personnel abroad.

97-145 EXPORT ADMINISTRATION AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1981. Regulates export control information and its disclosure.

97-200 INTELLIGENCE IDENTITIES PROTECTION ACT. Provides penalties for disclosure of the identity of a US covert agent.

97-248 TAX EQUITY AND FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1982. Amends the Internal Revenue Code to allow broader use of tax information.

97-253 OMNIBUS RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1982. Permits the Dept. of Agriculture to require job search and household information disclosure upon application for food stamps.

97-364 NATIONAL DRIVER REGISTER ACT OF 1982. DOT to establish a National Driver Register with time limits on information retention and restrictions on access.

97-365 DEBT COLLECTION ACT OF 1981. Federal agencies may disclose information on bad debtors for listing with commercial credit bureaus.

97-444 FUTURES TRADING ACT OF 1982. Sets Commodity Futures Trading Commission reporting requirements; requires commodities futures traders to make trading information available for inspection; protects the privacy of individuals being investigated; regulates disclosures.

97-470 MIGRANT AND SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL WORKER PROTECTION ACT. Migrant agricultural workers must be informed of their rights and protections; requires record-keeping by employers; information must be in English or the appropriate language.

96th Congress

96-3 AMENDMENT TO FINANCIAL PRIVACY ACT. Reveals the requirement that financial institutions notify customers of their rights concerning disclosures to government agencies.

96-19 ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT ACT AMENDMENTS. Revises financial disclosure requirements for federal employees.

96-46 AMENDMENTS TO EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1978. Allows state and local officials access to student records to audit federal funding programs.

96-79 HEALTH PLANNING AMENDMENTS OF 1979. Mandates privacy of state health agency employee personnel records and data.

96-157 JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1979. Provides that the Bureau of Justice Statistics may not use statistics on individuals except for research or statistical purposes.

96-161 FEDERAL RESERVE ACT AMENDMENT. Federal Reserve may release information on foreign countries and their central banks on a deferred basis.

96-221 CONSUMER CHECKING ACCOUNT EQUITY ACT OF 1979. Sets creditor liability for failure to disclose or inaccurate disclosure concerning consumer checking accounts

96-249 FOOD STAMP AMENDMENTS OF 1980. Requires disclosure of tax return information to determine food stamp eligibility.

96-252 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1979. Defines procedures for disclosure of proprietary commercial and financial information, line-of-business reports, and information obtained for law enforcement.

96-265 SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AMENDMENTS. Requires that states safeguard information collected for Social Security disability and other claims.

96-275 A BILL TO PROTECT CONFIDENTIALITY OF SHIPPERS EXPORT DECLARATIONS Excepts shippers' export declarations from public disclosure unless the Secretary of Commerce determines it to be contrary to US national interests.

96-349 ANTITRUST PROCEDURAL IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1979. Provides penalties for Justice Department unauthorized disclosures in antitrust cases.

96-364 MULTIEMPLOYER PENSION PLAN AMENDMENTS. Prohibits the Comptroller General from revealing identities of people in multiemployer pension plan studies.

96-374 EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1980. Gives access to Dept. of Education to student borrowers' credit information under privacy guidelines.

96-385 VETERANS DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND SURVIVORS BENEFITS AMENDMENTS OF 1980. Provides for confidentiality of veterans' medical records

96-398 MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEMS ACT. Allows patient access to mental health records while providing for their confidentiality.

96-399 HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1980. Sets forth disclosure procedures for housing loans and rentals becoming condominiums or cooperatives.

96-433 AMENDMENTS TO SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION ACT. Applies the Right to Financial Privacy Act to the SEC.

96-440 PRIVACY PROTECTION ACT OF 1980. Limits government right to search "work product materials" (eg newsrooms) of someone in public communications.

96-450 INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1981. Congress and the CIA to establish procedures to protect classified and intelligence information.

96-456 CLASSIFIED INFORMATION PROCEDURES ACT. Determines pretrial, trial and appellate procedures for criminal cases involving classified information.

96-458 JUDICIAL CONDUCT AND DISABILITY ACT OF 1979. Stipulates that investigations of judges' conduct are confidential.

96-466 VETERANS REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1979. VA may release information concerning veterans' benefits debts to credit agencies.

96-598 A BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. States may disclose federal IRS information to state auditing agencies to audit tax authorities.

96-603 INTERNAL REVENUE CODE AMENDMENTS. IRS may disclose addresses of students defaulting on student loans.

95th Congress

95-78 AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURES. To provide secrecy of grand jury proceedings.

95-91 DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ORGANIZATION ACT. To require financial disclosure by Energy supervising officers.

95-95 CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS. To require financial disclosure by EPA and National Commission on Air Quality employees.

95-115 JUVENILE JUSTICE AMENDMENTS. To guarantee youth rights within the juvenile justice system.

95-121 AMENDMENTS TO THE COUNCIL ON WAGE AND PRICE STABILITY ACT. Provides that information submitted to the Council remain confidential.

95-125 AUDITING OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE AND BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND FIREARMS. To provide the Comptroller General access to tax returns for audits under certain confidentiality limitations.

95-142 MEDICARE-MEDICAID ANTI-FRAUD AND ABUSE AMENDMENTS. To require information disclosure by medical facilities receiving Medicare or Medicaid payments.

95-213 AMENDING THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934. Enumerates information disclosure requirements for beneficial owners of securities.

95-216 SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS. States to access earnings information records; HEW to establish safeguards against improper disclosure.

95-320 FEDERAL BANKING AGENCY AUDIT ACT. To prohibit GAO auditors from disclosing certain information from bank examination reports.

95-396 FEDERAL PESTICIDE ACT. To mandate disclosure of test results and methods on pesticide effects on the environment with limitations concerning trade secrets.

95-405 FUTURES TRADING ACT. To regulate and restrict Commodity Futures Trading Commission information disclosures.

95-452 INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT. Inspector General may receive complaints from agency employees without disclosing their identity or reprisals by supervisors.

95-454 CIVIL SERVICE REFORM ACT. Merit System Protection Board reports to the President and Congress, and discloses information to Congress without prior clearance.

95-688 AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954. To open a black lung disability trust to public inspection, but not the confidential business information of its contributors.
95-511 FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT. Attorney General to control electronic surveillance for foreign intelligence and protect US citizens from privacy intrusion, except for criminal law enforcement.
95-521 ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT ACT. Requires GS-16s and above to file annual financial disclosure reports.
95-540 PRIVACY PROTECTION FOR RAPE VICTIMS ACT. Amends rules of evidence to disallow opinions or reputation of past sexual behavior.
95-577 HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AMENDMENTS. Sets up reporting requirements for recipients of National Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation funds.
95-395 AMENDING THE BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES ACT OF 1950. Requires full financial disclosure of federal government and other pension plans.
95-622 EXTENDING THE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS FOR COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS AND FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH. Assures confidentiality of information collected pursuant to assistance programs for community mental health centers and biomedical research.
95-630 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS REGULATORY AND INTEREST RATE CONTROL ACT. To limit government access to individuals' financial records.

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES POLICIES

98th Congress

98-375 CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS QUINCENTENARY JUBILEE ACT. Directs federal agencies and departments, including the Library of Congress, Smithsonian Institution and National Archives to cooperate with the Commission.
98-477 HABS BOOK DEACIDIFICATION FACILITY. Authorizes appropriations for the Library of Congress facility.
98-480 LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1983. Authorizes appropriations for library construction, public library construction, interlibrary cooperation, library services for Indian tribes, foreign language materials acquisition, and library literacy programs.
98-497 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1983. NARA becomes independent; certain responsibilities are transferred from GSA.
98-580 Renames the San Bruno, CA Federal Archives and Records Center in honor of Leo J. Ryan.

97th Congress

97-98 AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ACT OF 1981. Title XIV revises the notification responsibilities of the National Agricultural Library's Food and Nutrition Information and Education Resources Center.

96th Congress

96-374 EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1980. Secretary of Education to provide grants to libraries in institutions of higher education; authorizes feasibility study of the federal role in a national periodicals center.

95th Congress

95-34 AUTHORIZING THE ACCEPTANCE OF LAND, BUILDINGS, AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE JOHN F. KENNEDY LIBRARY. Authorizes GSA to accept gifts of land, building, and equipment for the JFK library.
95-83 AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FY 1978 FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH AND RELATED PROGRAMS. Provides assistance for medical libraries.
95-112 EXTENDING CERTAIN PROGRAMS UNDER THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965. Amends ESEA to provide supplementary funds to the states, including for school libraries.
95-123 LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS. Amends LSCA to continue funds for library services, public library construction, programs for the elderly, and interlibrary cooperation.
95-129 ESTABLISHING A CENTER FOR THE BOOK. Establishes a Center for the Book in the Library of Congress.
95-261 DESIGNATING ACCREDITED LAW SCHOOLS AS DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES. Permits any accredited law school library to become a depository upon its request to do so.

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, CLEARINGHOUSES, AND DISSEMINATION

98th Congress

98-24 ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE AMENDMENTS OF 1983. Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration to disseminate information regarding health hazards of alcohol and drug abuse and to collect information on scientific fraud and violations of human research subject rights.
98-50 ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATION ACT, 1984. Interior Department Bureau of Reclamation to prepare and disseminate useful information on water recreational resources.
98-72 Amends the Small Business Act to increase the number of government procurement notices appearing in Commerce Business Daily.
98-101 ESTABLISHED THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION. The Commission to serve as a bicentennial information clearinghouse.
98-164 DEPARTMENT OF STATE, USIA, ETC. APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1984-85. USIA may disseminate prepared information to foreign diplomats in the US, who may not further disseminate it in the US except to other foreign diplomats.
98-189 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1984-85. Funds federal, state, and local agencies and nonprofit organizations for the collection, preservation, and publishing of historically significant documents.
98-199 EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1983. Dept. of Education to make grants and contracts for national clearinghouse on postsecondary education for the handicapped and other research, training and dissemination activities; to make grants to private nonprofit organizations to operate parent training and information programs; to set annual reporting requirements for grant recipients; to provide information on education of the handicapped; to publish biennial set of research priorities and index of all research projects.
98-211 AMENDS EDUCATION CONSOLIDATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1981. Repeals states' information reporting responsibilities under the now superseded General Education Provisions Act.
98-221 REHABILITATION AMENDMENTS. Commissioner of Rehabilitation Services Program collects information on each client and reports it annually; states to maintain client assistance programs concerning available benefits.
98-313 ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1983. EPA to develop a pollution program including technical libraries and public information programs.
98-360 TITLE II. Dept. of Interior Bureau of Reclamation to prepare and disseminate information on water resources.
98-362 SMALL BUSINESS COMPUTER CRIME PREVENTION ACT. SBA to establish a resource center on computer crime.
98-373 ARCTIC RESEARCH AND POLICY ACT OF 1982. Arctic Science Policy Council to establish data collection and retrieval center for arctic research and to promulgate guidelines for use and dissemination of such information; federal agencies to cooperate and furnish nonproprietary information.
98-409 AUTHORIZES APPROPRIATIONS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FOR FY 1985. To assist states with mining and mineral resources research institutes, to print and publish results of institute activities, and to establish a center for cataloging scientific research in this field.
98-462 NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY AND INNOVATION ACT. Title II requires individuals participating in joint R&D to file program descriptions for publication in the Federal Register.
98-474 COMPREHENSIVE SMOKING EDUCATION ACT. Health and Human Services Dept. to inform the public of cigarette smoking health hazards.
98-509 ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE BLOCK GRANT AMENDMENTS OF 1984. Health and Human Services to work with national organizations to develop model data collection criteria.
98-511 ADULT EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1984. Eliminates Dept. of Education information clearinghouse on adult education.
98-524 VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1983. Establishes and funds National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee; provides state grants for: labor market-responsive vocational education and consumer and homemaking education information collection and dissemination; information and outreach for vocational education for women, older workers, the handicapped, those with limited English, and the disadvantaged; and establishment of occupational information coordinating committees; Dept. of Education to maintain a national vocational education data system.
98-527 TITLE I ALCOHOL ABUSE, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH AMENDMENTS OF 1984. Provides block grants for participating states to collect data on alcohol and drug abuse and mental illness; HHS to make grants for data collection and technical assistance.
TITLE II DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES ASSISTANCE. Authorizes appropriations for training and information dissemination within the definition of "satellite center."
98-551 HEALTH PROMOTION AND DISEASE PREVENTION AMENDMENTS. Office of Health Promotion to coordinate federal and private health information, establish national information clearinghouse, and disseminate related information.
98-616 HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1983. State hazardous waste programs to make specified information available to the public; EPA to establish Office of Ombudsman to receive information requests.

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97-33 A BILL TO AMEND THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT SURVEY ACT OF 1976. Commerce to survey international investment by foreigners in the US and by the US abroad.
97-35 OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1981. Title V eliminates the National Information Resource Clearinghouse for the Aged; Title XII requires an EPA study of federal integration of research and dissemination of information.
97-88 ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1982. Dept. of Interior to prepare and disseminate information on recreational uses of reservoir areas and archeological remains in such areas.
97-98 AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ACT OF 1981. Agriculture Dept. to develop an agricultural land resource information system and to establish relations with foreign agricultural information systems.
97-115 OLDER AMERICANS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1981. Eliminates the Commissioner on Aging's study on the elderly; eliminates the National Information and Resources Clearinghouse for the Aging; mandates the collection and dissemination of R&D information.
97-219 SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH ACT OF 1981. SBA to create an information program on federal innovation research.
97-290 EXPORT TRADING COMPANY ACT OF 1982. Commerce to disseminate information on export trading for trading companies.
97-292 MISSING CHILDREN ACT. Attorney General to acquire and exchange information to help identify and locate certain deceased individuals and missing children.
97-300 TRAINING FOR JOBS ACT. Labor Dept. to establish a statistical labor market information program and to collect household budget data.
97-301 STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1982. National Center for Education Statistics to collect and publish tuition, fees, room and board data for HEGIS institutions.
97-425 ATOMIC ENERGY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1981. FEMA to maintain radiological emergency response public information programs.

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96-39 TRADE ACT AGREEMENTS OF 1979. To collect data on and disseminate information concerning foreign subsidy practices and countervailing measures.
96-53 INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACT OF 1979. To identify and make known business opportunities in developing assistance programs.
96-72 EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1979. Commerce to monitor and gather information on the foreign availability of goods and technology subject to export control.
96-102 EMERGENCY ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT OF 1979. Energy Dept. to maintain a data collection program on supply and demand levels of middle distillates.
96-132 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AUTHORIZATIONS. To establish federal and district judicial case management and tracking systems.
96-153 HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AMENDMENTS OF 1979. HUD to collect income data for federal assistance for low-income housing.
96-180 COMPREHENSIVE ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM PREVENTION, TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1979. Health and Human Services to provide technical assistance to states on data collection and program management for alcohol abuse and alcoholism.
96-190 DISPUTE RESOLUTION ACT. Justice to establish a dispute resolution mechanism clearinghouse.
96-212 IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT AMENDMENTS. State Dept. to monitor and collect information on all refugee assistance.
96-259 INCREASED PARTICIPATION BY THE US IN VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL BANKS. Treasury to monitor potential procurement opportunities for US firms as reported by development banks and funds.
96-270 ASBESTOS SCHOOL HAZARD DETECTION AND CONTROL ACT OF 1979. States seeking federal funds to submit information dissemination plans concerning health hazards of asbestos fibers.
96-294 DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT EXTENSION AMENDMENTS OF 1979. Agriculture to disseminate information on uses of biomass for energy, energy conservation, and renewable energy resources.
96-295 NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION AUTHORIZATION. NRC shall provide information on shipping routes and quantities of nuclear source material, by-products, waste, or irradiated reactor fuel, while safeguarding information on licensees' security measures.
96-302 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION. SBA to create a small business economic database and to publish economic indices.
96-310 OCEAN THERMAL ENERGY CONVERSION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT. DOE to disseminate information concerning ocean thermal energy conversion facilities research.
96-320 OCEAN THERMAL ENERGY CONVERSION ACT. Stimulates recordkeeping, reporting and public access provisions on ocean thermal energy conversion facilities.
96-345 WIND ENERGY SYSTEMS RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION ACT OF 1979. DOE to collect, evaluate and disseminate data on wind energy systems.
96-355 RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND COORDINATION ACT OF 1979. Agriculture to establish a Rural Development Policy Management Process, including information collection on the quality of life in rural areas.
96-362 NATIONAL AQUACULTURE ACT. Commerce, Interior and Agriculture to establish an aquaculture information service.
96-374 EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1980. Education Dept. to establish an information clearinghouse for the handicapped.
96-386 FUSION ENERGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION ACT OF 1980 DOE to disseminate information on the national magnetic fusion program.
96-399 HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1980. HUD to collect and report data on sales prices for new homes.
96-447 SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT INCENTIVE ACT OF 1980. SEC and SBA to collect and make available information on the capital formation needs of small business.
96-479 NATIONAL MATERIALS AND MINERALS POLICY ACT OF 1980. Interior to collect and evaluate scientific, technical, and economic data on mineral occurrence, production, and use.
96-480 NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION ACT OF 1979. Commerce to establish a federal technical information clearinghouse; each federal laboratory to establish an R&D information and assistance office.
96-481 AMENDMENTS TO THE SMALL BUSINESS ACT. SBA to establish Office of International Trade, which provides access to export information.
96-482 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1979. EPA to collect, maintain, and disseminate information on energy and materials conservation and recovery from solid waste.
96-509 JUVENILE JUSTICE AMENDMENTS. Justice may reward grants for a national communications system for runaways and homeless youth.
96-538 HEALTH SCIENCE PROMOTION ACT OF 1979. NIH to establish information centers on cancer, heart, blood, lung, arthritis and related musculoskeletal diseases, diabetes mellitus, endocrine, metabolic, digestive, kidney, urologic and hemocologic diseases.
96-567 NUCLEAR SAFETY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION ACT OF 1980. Energy Dept. to disseminate nuclear safety information.

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95-39 ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION APPROPRIATIONS AND AMENDMENTS. To establish information program on energy.
95-40 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1983 AMENDMENTS. To establish a national vocational education and occupational information data system.
95-87 SURFACE MINING CONTROL AND RECLAMATION ACT. To establish a surface coal mining and reclamation information clearinghouse.
95-113 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT. To disseminate daily commodity sales information.
95-166 NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT AND CHILD NUTRITION AMENDMENTS. To disseminate nutrition information.
95-208 INTERNATIONAL SAFE CONTAINER ACT. To establish an information program on container and their international transport safety.
95-217 CLEAN WATER ACT. To establish and maintain a national wetland inventory.
95-220 FEDERAL PROGRAM INFORMATION ACT. To create a database on federal domestic assistance programs, grant funds, and federal financial information.
95-238 DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY ACT. To disseminate information on advanced automobile technologies.
95-266 CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT AND ADOPTION REFORM ACT. To create a child abuse and adoption database.
95-267 NATIONAL CLIMATE PROGRAM ACT. To gather and disseminate national and international climate data.
95-273 OCEAN POLLUTION RESEARCH AND MONITORING PROGRAM ACT. To establish an ocean pollution information program.
95-292 SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AMENDMENTS. To establish a national end stage renal disease medical information system.
95-307 FOREST AND PARK RANGELAND RENEWABLE RESOURCES RESEARCH ACT. To disseminate scientific information on all aspects of forest and rangeland renewable resources.
95-344 EXPANDING OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES THROUGH THE EXPANSION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM. To create a clearinghouse and to disseminate information on park access opportunities.
95-372 OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LANDS ACT AMENDMENTS. To create an information dissemination program on outer continental shelf oil and gas.
95-381 INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT SURVEY ACT OF 1976 AMENDMENTS. To establish a nationwide land data system.
95-444 CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION ACT. To establish a clearinghouse on age and handicap discrimination.
95-474 PORT AND TANKER SAFETY ACT. To establish a marine safety information system with emphasis on vessels.
95-478 COMPREHENSIVE OLDER AMERICANS ACT AMENDMENTS. The National Information and Resource Clearinghouse for the Aging to collect information on transportation services for the elderly.
95-523 FULL EMPLOYMENT AND BALANCED GROWTH ACT. To monitor, analyze, and disseminate information on inflationary trends.
95-524 COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT AMENDMENTS. To collect labor market information and maintain a job bank.
95-561 EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1978. To disseminate information on basic education skills programs, the environment and ecology, and community education programs (curriculum, staff, and student data).
95-590 SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ENERGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION ACT. To disseminate complete information on solar voltaic energy and technologies, excepting trade secrets.
95-592 NATIVE LATEX COMMERCIALIZATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT. To establish a database on native latex.
95-599 FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY ACT. To establish a national driver register and to collect and maintain highway accident and public mass transit system data.
95-602 REHABILITATION, COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES, AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES AMENDMENTS. HEW to disseminate information on the handicapped; the states to maintain information and referral services for the handicapped and relating to HEW's clearinghouse.
95-604 URANIUM MILL TAILINGS RADIATION CONTROL ACT. To disseminate information on radioactive materials.
95-623 HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH, HEALTH STATISTICS, AND HEALTH CARE TECHNOLOGY ACT. HEW to establish information systems for the dissemination of information on health statistics and the effects of employment and indoor/outdoor environmental conditions on public health.